

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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GERASIMOV PROVIDES EXAMPLES OF U.S. INSINCERITY

LD151844 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Jul 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Excerpts] UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar has visited our country. The high-ranking guest was received by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, and they discussed current international problems. During the talk, attention was drawn to the specific Soviet proposals. One of them was especially widely discussed last week: the Soviet draft for star peace in contrast to the American plans for star wars. In the old university town of Goettingen in West Germany, a big international congress was held entitled "Responsibility for Peace -- Scientists and Naturalists Warn Against Militarization of Outer Space."

And in Washington? Washington pretends that there is no such problem. Defense Secretary Weinberger, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Vessey, and McFarlane, assistant to the President, all, interrupting one another, uttered profound arguments with slogans such as the prevention of the militarization of outer space being meaningless since, allegedly, militarization of outer space started 25 years ago. The secretary, the general, and the assistant all refer to ICBM's and military satellites. They are right, these Washington lovers of sophistry: Would it not be a good thing to ban missiles together with all nuclear weapons? But missiles are in space transitorily while satellites serve the requirements of communications and observance of shipping. However, the Pentagon wants to turn outer space into a military bridgehead and theater of military operations and site for arms -- of which there are none so far -- there.

Certain barriers to the militarization, or if you like, the further militarization of outer space, have already been created. International law bans nuclear tests there, bans deployment of weapons of mass destruction there, and our country has already proposed a continuation of the process to ban the deployment in outer space of arms of any kind. Now we are proposing to the United States that talks be started in Vienna in September on this problem and that the proliferation of the arms race to this new sphere not be permitted. To refuse was politically impossible. Joseph Kraft, observer of THE WASHINGTON POST, explains this impossibility thus: He writes that if the United States had refused the invitation it would have brought on itself a Niagara Falls of criticism from the Americans themselves and their allies, and Reagan's new conciliatory policy would have been exposed as a fraud, dictated by purely opportunist internal political considerations. But Washington could not just honestly agree either, for this would mean casting doubt on the President's pet idea for which he wants to go down in history rather than be consigned to history -- the idea of antimissile defense, officially termed the initiative in the sphere of strategic defense. This would also mean that the Pentagon would have to renounce the system, now being developed, of antimissile defense, missiles launched from aircraft. Reagan as recently as March told Congress that he would not seek a ban on antimissile weapons. Overall, Washington was forced to display a pretense of interest.

Well, here are some examples of its insincerity: First, the American side was invited to Vienna but it is dragging Geneva into it -- that is, it would like to change the agenda. Second, the American side is already rejecting the major Soviet proposal on a moratorium on testing and deploying antimissile weapons from the moment the talks start. Third, as for ideas on talks, there is a cosmic void on this in Washington. And it is reported that the departments the President instructed to think up something on this will sabotage this instruction. Fourth, the White House is not in a serious mood.

Recently the President met with baseball veterans, and journalists insistently asked him if he would agree to discuss problems of outer space with the Russians. The President tried to wriggle out of it. He said: Today a much more important match is taking place, a baseball match. Well, something is always happening around the President, and there will always be the excuse that there are slightly more important things.

What is most important of all, for Reagan? Strobe Talbott, an observer of TIME magazine, in the book "The Russians and Reagan" proposes the following answer: Despite all the tactical tricks, internal debates, and contradictory signals characteristic of the policy of the Reagan administration concerning the Soviet Union, the Soviets have seen at work and in action the consistent American resolution to turn the clock back in the sphere of military parity and to restore supremacy to the United States. This general American course is to be felt everywhere. It was also felt at the second session of the Stockholm conference.

THATCHER FOLLOWS REAGAN LINE ON SPACE TALKS

LD131632 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1535 GMT 13 Jul 84

["Space: What Is Worrying Thatcher?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jul (TASS) -- TASS military observer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher devoted a considerable part of her latest speech to members of the Euro-Atlantic group in London to problems of outer space. The head of the British Government declared, in particular, her support for the proposals of holding talks "on arms control in space" and advocated "a display of restraint by the sides on a mutual basis."

Margaret Thatcher went on to say, however, that President Reagan allegedly "sincerely desires to reach a settlement of the question of arms control in space" and showered compliments on the present U.S. Administration for its "immediate and positive response to the Soviet Union's initiative to discuss these problems."

It was, however, precisely President Reagan, about whose "love of peace" Margaret Thatcher is now being so expansive, who on 23 March 1983 finally ratified the crazy plans of the Pentagon to prepare the United States for "star wars," presenting mankind with the real prospect of a catastrophic nuclear conflict in space.

It was precisely the present U.S. Administration that proposed the adventuristic idea of an American space-based antimissile defense system, which must make Washington's decision to be first to mount a nuclear strike "more acceptable," "permissible," and "rational." It was precisely the present U.S. leadership that embarked on a course of liquidating the treaty on limitation of antimissile defense systems, and the treaty on principles of activity of states in research into and use of outer space. It is known that Washington declined to accept the USSR's proposals on a complete ban on tests and deployment of any space-based arms for striking at targets on the earth, in the air, and in outer space, and on the liquidation of existing antisatellite systems and banning the creation of new ones.

Quite recently the Soviet Government proposed to the U.S. Government that talks be started on averting the militarization of outer space. In the framework of these talks, the question of a mutual, complete renunciation of antisatellite systems should be settled as well. The Soviet Union proposed the establishment of a moratorium on tests and deployment of space weapons on a mutual basis starting from the date the talks open.

Washington gave a negative reply to these constructive proposals from the USSR. The Reagan administration expressed agreement to study several "approaches" to the problem of space weapons virtually in exchange for the Soviet Union's blessing for the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe that had already started. As is well known, the talks on nuclear weapons in Europe were wrecked deliberately by Washington, which had started deploying its new missiles in the FRG, the United Kingdom, and Italy. The U.S. Administration did nothing to open the way for a discussion of issues, concerning weapons in Europe. But now Washington would like, while maintaining the dead end in the sphere of medium-range nuclear weapons, to also wreck the talks on preventing the militarization of space.

M. Thatcher's utterances lead to the conclusion that her attention to "arms control" can be explained first and foremost not by concern at the prospect of "transforming space into a new and terrifying theater of military operations," but by a desire to whitewash the Reagan administration's obstructionist position in relation to Soviet initiatives aimed at preventing the militarization of space.

U.S. CONTINUES POLICY OF NUCLEAR WAR PREPARATION

LD131802 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS -- TASS commentator Vladimir Matyash writes:

The United States is continuing its insane policy of preparing for a nuclear war and thereby jeopardizing world peace and security. This is the only possible interpretation of a statement by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger who, REUTER reported, claimed in an answer to a congressional query that the conventional weaponry of the NATO countries was not up to the mark and that necessitated reliance on nuclear arms. It is not difficult to see that the Pentagon chief's militarist declaration is based on the decisions rubber-stamped at the NATO session last May, which run counter to the interests of detente, disarmament and peace. While paying lip service to peace, dialogue and talks, the United States and the NATO bloc are in fact carrying on their line directed at converting the territories of a number of West European countries into a launching site for new American missiles and escalating the race of nuclear and conventional arms. "To train new American nuclear missiles on the Soviet Union and its allies, while simultaneously calling for talks -- if it isn't political duplicity, then what is it?", Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko said in an interview with the newspaper PRAVDA.

Balancing on the brink of war, the U.S. Administration and the NATO countries are doing all to avoid pledging not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union made such a pledge way back in 1982. The United States, Britain and France have not followed suit to this day. In the meantime, NATO's spending on war preparations last year totalled a record 285.7 billion dollars last year and keeps growing.

The NATO countries declare that no weapons of theirs will ever be used, except in retaliation for an attack. But why are they refusing to formalize this? Because, Supreme Allied Commander Rogers said, the bloc's "flexible response" doctrine provided for the possibility of making first use of nuclear weapons, and at the earliest stages of a conflict at that, that is within, now even weeks, but days of its outbreak. Hence the banking on nuclear systems stressed in the Defense Department chief's reply to Congress.

There is in effect nothing insubstantial behind Washington's words about peace. The United States is opposing the demilitarization of space, pressed for by the entire world community. It is refusing to renounce the development of new anti-satellite systems and eliminate the already existing systems of such weapons.

Washington is also against delivering Europe from nuclear weapons, against the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Asia and Africa, against a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons tests, and against the adoption by the governments of a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear and conventional weapons. The Reagan administration is against solving questions of medium-range nuclear weapons and of limitations and reductions of strategic arms, which has already resulted in the breakdown of the Geneva talks.

The ball, thus, is in Washington's court. It is high time it gave up attempts to secure military superiority, including in the nuclear field. It is high time it confirmed its share of responsibility for the destinies of peace with concrete deeds and became aware that the positions-of-strength policy and gambling on the arms race have no prospects.

PUGWASH CONFERENCE STRESSES NEED FOR ARMS CURBS

LD161751 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Stockholm July 16 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov.

The 34th Pugwash Conference has closed its work in the northern Swedish town of Bjerkliiden. It was held under the slogan "Science, security and public opinion." More than 150 scientists, public and political figures from 41 countries took part in the representative international forum. Officials from the United Nations and several other international organisations attended the conference as observers.

The Pugwash council's statement on the conference results express concern over the worsening of the international situation and stresses the need for greater efforts to curb the arms race. The document points out that the adoption by nuclear powers of a "code of conduct", corresponding to the task of preventing nuclear war and freezing nuclear arsenals, could play an important role. The solution of this task is made easier by the existence of a rough parity between the nuclear armaments of the Soviet Union and the United States. The statement stresses the need for introducing, as soon as possible, a ban on nuclear testing.

The conferees spoke in favour of NATO countries adopting the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, which the Soviet Union has already done. They pointed to the positive significance of the establishment of nuclear-free zones in northern Europe and the Balkans for consolidating security in Europe.

The statement stresses the great importance of the talks on banning anti-satellite weapons and backs the idea of the earliest introduction of a moratorium on the development and testing of such weapons. It underlines that the development of space-based anti-missile systems would enhance the risk of nuclear war, escalate the arms race and undermine the existing arms limitation accords, above all, the 1972 treaty limiting anti-missile defence systems. The statement reveals the groundlessness of the mendacious claims that are being spread by U.S. authorities that the Soviet Union used chemical weapons in several countries.

The conferees stressed the importance of support extended by the scientific community to the public movement for peace, disarmament and elimination of the nuclear menace. This expanding activity by scientists will be continued, the statement says.

The forum was held in a business-like, constructive spirit. Its participants rejected the attempts by certain circles to hinder the efforts by scientists to make their contribution to preserving peace, and to sow discord in their ranks.

COMMUNIQUE ON PRAGUE BLOC CONSULTATION

PM161025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

["Conference of Central Committee Secretaries of the Socialist Countries' Fraternal Parties"]

[Text] On 11-12 July 1984 a routine consultation of the secretaries for international and ideological issues of the central committees of the fraternal socialist countries took place in Prague. It was attended by:

From the BCP -- Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee; Stoyan Mikhailov, secretary of the Central Committee. From the MSZMP -- Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee. From the Communist Party of Vietnam -- Hoang Tung, secretary of the Central Committee. From the SED -- Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. From the Communist Party of Cuba -- Jesus Montane Oropesa, candidate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee. From the PZPR -- Josef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Jan Glowczyk, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Henryk Bednarski, secretary of the Central Committee. From the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party -- Damdingiyn Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; G. Adyaa, secretary of the Central Committee. From the Lao People's Revolutionary Party -- Saman Vignaket, secretary of the Central Committee. From the RCP -- Jon Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee; Petru Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. From the CPSU -- Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the Central Committee; Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the Central Committee. From the CPCZ -- Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee; Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee; Josef Havlin, secretary of the Central Committee.

The meeting was also attended by department chiefs and deputy chiefs as well as by officials of the central committees of fraternal parties.

Those attending the meeting exchanged views on the present world situation and on ideological work. They noted that the dangers to peace have grown owing to the course pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, above all the United States, toward confrontation, military superiority, violation of the independence and sovereignty of states, expansionism, and diktat. One of the most important causes of the growth in the danger of war is the escalation of the arms race by these circles. An especially dangerous phase of the arms race was ushered in by the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in some NATO countries. This forced the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states to take a number of countermeasures.

The aggressive course of imperialism fills the peoples with deep concern and provokes the growing resistance of the peace movement, of all those social movements and statesmen who are conscious of their responsibility for the future.

In view of the condemnation of their course of confrontation and arms buildup, the most aggressive imperialist circles of the United States and NATO are trying to draw a veil over the true content of their policy.

Their phony rhetoric about peace, however, does nothing to change the essence of their position. As they themselves say, they continue to strive to gain military superiority and to solve international problems by the use and threat of force. This increases the danger of a nuclear catastrophe [katastrofa].

Recently the U.S. Administration has been stepping up its moves toward the militarization of space. Such an expansion of the arms race would increase the danger of a nuclear conflict even more and make it extraordinarily difficult to reach agreements on the limitation of the arms race. Those attending the meeting stressed the significance of the proposal of the Soviet Union that negotiations on the prevention of the militarization of space begin immediately, and express their full support for this proposal.

The realistic peace program jointly worked out by the socialist countries points the way out of the tense situation brought about by the most aggressive circles of imperialism. It is aimed at reaching agreements which will reduce the level of military confrontation in real terms, rule out the use and threat of force from international life, and prevent a nuclear war. The socialist countries are, as their leading representatives have said, for a constructive dialogue in the interests of peace and international security. They favor the United Nations making an ever-greater contribution to the achievement of these goals.

The parties represented at the discussions demand that the stationing of Americans medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe be ended and declare: In the event that measures are taken to dismantle missiles already stationed, they will at the same time undertake steps to lift the countermeasures. That would create the basis for a resumption of negotiations to achieve appropriate agreements for the liberation of Europe both from medium-range nuclear weapons and from tactical nuclear weapons.

The participants in the discussions regard it as particularly important to explain and realize the initiatives contained in the Prague Political Declaration of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact (5 January 1983), in the joint declaration of the Moscow meeting of leading representatives of parties and states of socialist countries (28 June 1983), in the declaration of the economic discussions of the CEMA member-countries at the highest level "The Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation." (14 June 1984), and in other proposals by the countries of socialism.

These initiatives aim to create conditions for serious and businesslike negotiations to limit and reduce armaments on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security and also to improve the international political climate.

Although highly difficult problems have piled up in the world, the participants in the discussions expressed their conviction that the peoples, the peace-loving forces can stop through joint action the dangerous course of events and solve the complicated questions that confront mankind. The pledge for a successful struggle against the danger of a nuclear war is the power and the unity of the countries of the socialist community, the cohesion of their communist and workers parties. They are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, of socialist internationalism and include solidarity and comradely mutual aid, full equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs and respect for the right of each party to work out and implement independently its political line. The participants in the discussions spoke in favor of increasing solidarity and cooperation with all communist and workers parties. They affirmed their readiness for active political dialogue and cooperation with socialist and social democratic parties, with various social and political forces of the antiwar and antimissile movement in order to seek ways toward a constructive solution to acute problems of war and peace and for an end to the arms race, particularly in the nuclear area.

It was stressed at the discussions that, with the growth of militarism in imperialist states, the ideological diversion against the socialist countries, the development of campaigns of slander and the attempts to interfere crudely in their internal affairs and to apply various economic sanctions are increasing.

The immediate connection between imperialism's further acceleration of the arms race and the attack by the monopolies on the vital interests of the working people in the capitalist countries, and also the suppression of progressive movements supporting social change was stressed. Through its policy of strength in international affairs, imperialism encourages chauvinism and racism increasingly openly, offers a broad field of activity to revanchism and neofascism, and raises terrorism against whole peoples to the rank of state policy.

At the discussions the need was stressed to propagate broadly the advantages and achievements of true socialism, which in practice guarantees the right to work, to education, democratic participation in the affairs of the state, to the free development of the personality. Imperialist reaction masks its attacks on democracy and the social rights of the working people with a demagogic campaign about alleged violations of human rights in the countries of socialism.

As well as convincingly refuting these stories, it is important to reveal on the basis of specific facts how flagrantly human rights are flouted in the capitalist world and show the consequences to working people from unemployment, exploitation, discrimination on racial and national grounds, the spread of crime, drug addiction, and violence, and the kindling of hatred between nations and people.

The delegation of the fraternal parties noted that the economic decisions of the CEMA member-countries at the highest level opened up new favorable prospects for the accelerated development of the national economies of these countries and the whole socialist community, for the strengthening of the power and increase in the influence of world socialism. This discussion was proof of the growing unity and cohesion of the CEMA member-states and their determination to achieve through joint efforts the further strengthening of the economy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the raising of the working people's living standard.

The main guidelines for joint long-term work worked out by the leading representatives of the fraternal parties and states serve to achieve constructive goals. They are inextricably linked to the consistent support of the socialist states for the cause of peace and international cooperation. As was stressed at the consultation in Moscow, the socialist countries are in favor of developing fruitful trade and economic relations for mutual benefit with all countries prepared to do so.

The results of the economic consultation have once again shown that only in the conditions of socialism can there be truly equal and mutually advantageous cooperation as well as fraternal mutual aid, that it is socialism that supports the legitimate rights of the peoples in the developing countries in practice. Their results are in stark contrast to the policy of the capitalist countries, which use pressure and sanctions and try to force their line on other states, which refuse to contribute in a real way to the overcoming of the complicated economic situation in the developing countries.

The solidarity of the socialist states with the Nonaligned Movement and the peoples of the developing countries, who are fighting against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism and for the right to free and independent development and the reshaping of their lives on a just, democratic basis, for the ending of underdevelopment and the creation of a new international economic order, was affirmed.

The participants in the meeting once again stressed the solidarity of their parties with the struggle of the peoples against the imperialist policy of aggression and intervention in the internal affairs of the countries of the Middle East, Central America and Caribbean basin, Southeast Asia, southern Africa, and for the removal of the areas of tension and conflict in all parts of the world.

Great attention was paid to the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and Japanese militarism. The ideological work linked to this historic event will serve the propagation of socialist internationalism and patriotism and the struggle against the danger of war. The growing generations all over the world must learn and know the truth about World War II, that it was unleashed by Hitler fascism, by the most aggressive forces of international imperialism. They must know the truth about the decisive role of the Soviet Union, about the contribution of the communist and workers movement and of all the other antifascist and patriotic forces to this victory.

Paying a tribute of remembrance and respect to all victims and all fighters against fascism and militarism in both East and West, we cannot allow the falsifiers of history to keep quiet and distort the lessons of World War II. The most important lesson is that one must fight against the danger of war, before weapons speak and especially if these are nuclear weapons. The experiences of history show us that the active unity of all forces of peace, democracy, progress, and political realism is more urgent than ever.

Other current issues of ideological and propaganda work of the fraternal parties were discussed. The consultation passed in an atmosphere of comradely cooperation, unity, and militant solidarity.

COMPARISON OF HUSAK, PONOMAREV PRAGUE SPEECHES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 14 July First Edition carries on page 4 a TASS report under the heading "Meeting With Conference Participants." It has been compared with the TASS English version published on page BB 1 of the 13 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line one, PRAVDA substitutes "13 July" for "12 July".

Same paragraph, line three, PRAVDA substitutes "yesterday" for "today".

Same paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...on these days. V. Bilak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, informed him of the progress and results of the conference.

Gustav Husak briefed...(adding sentence)

Paragraph three, last line, PRAVDA reads:...in the world.

G. Husak also stressed the importance of conferences of representatives of the socialist states' fraternal parties as an effective means of exchanging experience and coordinating joint action. He pointed to the fact that, particularly under the present conditions of aggravated international tension, increasing importance attaches to the galvanization of their international and ideological activity in the struggle against imperialism's aggressive policy and for peace and progress in the world.

Then the Czechoslovak...supplying additional paragraph

Paragraph four, last two lines, PRAVDA omits passage from "in pursuit of" to end of sentence.

Paragraph six, last two lines, PRAVDA omits passage from "to score fresh" to end of sentence.

FURTHER ON PEREZ DE CUELLAR VISIT TO MOSCOW

Addresses UN Representatives

PM161529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] J. Perez de Cuellar met representatives of the USSR UN Association on 12 July.

On behalf of the Soviet participants in the meeting, the UN secretary general was welcomed by G.L. Smirnov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; G.A. Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace; V.V. Tereshkova, chairman of the Committee of Soviet Women; and V.A. Aksenov, chairman of the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR. They noted that the establishment of the United Nations as a result of the great victory over the forces of fascism and aggression was an expression of the peoples' will to prevent a new war. The Soviet Union, which contributed decisively to that victory, has consistently upheld the aims and principles of the UN Charter throughout the organization's history.

In the present international situation, seriously aggravated through the fault of militarist circles, the Soviet people, like people in all the world's other countries, expect the United Nations to concentrate its efforts on solving the key task of our times -- that of preventing a nuclear catastrophe. This is the aim pursued by the package of foreign policy initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries that has met with the approval of most UN member-states.

Soviet people support the activity of the United Nations and its secretary general aimed at reducing the threat of war, strengthening peace, and improving the international situation.

J. Perez de Cuellar delivered a speech in reply: Addressing the citizens of one of the founder states of the United Nations is a special occasion for its secretary general; your country's active participation in the organization's work and the degree or responsibility it bears as one of the main powers and a permanent member of the Security Council have, I am sure, been felt by Soviet people for many years, he said. The grim war years that prompted you to become one of the founders of and to join our organization as well as your country's role in world affairs enable you to more easily understand and appreciate the spirit of internationalism of which the United Nations is a concrete expression.

The need to find an alternative to war as a means of resolving conflicts and to achieve national security lay at the very basis of the Charter. Forty years have elapsed and we are still working on this alternative despite the fact that the Charter has shown the way through establishing a system of collective security. With regret it must be noted that too many people still assume that peace and security can be imposed by force.

The entire experience of World War II, which was a severe test of the Soviet people's determination to reject what others wanted to impose on them by means of force, the liberation wars, the decolonization process (in which, unquestionably, the United Nations can take pride) and a great number of other incidents, during which force or the threat of force was used, have proved beyond doubt that the time is past when "peace and security" could be imposed.

The point is that the great wisdom of the organization's founder states and the great pride of those who believe in internationalism lie in the fact that peace and security can be achieved only through joint efforts and in behalf of everyone.

Was not the UN Charter an act of courage on the part of those people who, having survived the catastrophe of World War II, believed that there was a better way, a common way along which all the world's people could proceed together and jointly strive for their common aim of peace and security?

In mankind's history ideas have always preceded great events, or, if you like, revolutions. People who were able to see beyond the events of their time and discern in them the true trends of historical development were able to forecast them long before they became visible.

Yet the disillusionment of not being understood did not deter them; where would mankind be without the great scientists, philosophers, and social figures who, ridiculed by their own contemporaries, kept alight the flame of the ideals and truths that cleared the path toward progress and justice?

Can it be that we, who believe that peace cannot be achieved through force and military means or through exploitation and social injustice, are too weak and lack the courage to preserve for the next generation the faith in cooperation, coexistence, and mutual trust and understanding among states, disarmament, and social and human justice?

The organization whose secretary general I have the honor to be is a completely new phenomenon in history. And not only because 40 years is a relatively short period in people's lives, but also because it embodies ideals that are regarded by many as premature for our time. Nonetheless, these ideals have prompted 158 states to unite in order to jointly build something that has not yet been built: a world system of collective security and social justice. Naturally, the United Nations, like many other innovations, does not have only friends. Revolutions have always scared those who lacked the courage to look to the future and to struggle for the common good and truth. The novelty of the idea of establishing the United Nations lies in the fact that it is based not on force, arms, or the supremacy of the economic might of a few dozen over the poverty of many, not on prejudice and intolerance, but on the desire of the world's peoples for cooperation, mutual understanding, common sense, a desire to create and not to destroy, and on the need for security, peace, and justice.

Those who believe in the Charter believe that conflicts can be resolved by peaceful means, that economic injustice can be overcome without violence, that human rights are for all people.

For this reason we must not lose patience and we must ask ourselves how quickly all this can become reality. We must realize that if we refuse to play the role of the champions of these ideals in the face of the present-day difficulties, we will defer for future generations the achievement of a world without wars and violence.

It is for this very reason that I so highly appreciate the opportunity to meet you here today.

The organizations you represent play an important role in preserving in the minds of the world's people the faith in the UN Charter as a means for achieving a better, peaceful future. This is particularly necessary in times of dangerous international tension such as the present.

We must never forget that the Charter opens with the following words: "We, the peoples of the United Nations..." Without the understanding and support of the world's peoples, governments cannot achieve success in the realization of the great goals of peace, justice, and prosperity for all. Let us work hard together to achieve these aims, the UN secretary general said in conclusion.

On the same day, J. Perez de Cuellar met with CEMA Secretary V.V. Sychev.

J. Perez de Cuellar's attention was drawn to the results of the recent CEMA summit in Moscow, and particularly to the conference's declaration which notes the UN role in uniting states' efforts to strengthen peace and international security and resolve urgent international problems.

Interviewed by IZVESTIYA

PM161352 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Mikheyev report: "To Create a Propitious Atmosphere"]

[Text] During his Moscow meeting with the aktiv of the USSR UN Association, UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar gave a brief interview to an IZVESTIYA correspondent.

Answering the newspaper's question, J. Perez de Cuellar said: "We in the United Nations follow with great attention the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives, which reflect a sincere desire to resolve all the complex problems of today's world by peaceful means, and especially a desire to put an end to the arms race, and primarily the nuclear arms race. We perceive these initiatives as a stimulus for serious discussion of all existing problems. It is, of course, necessary to carry out thorough preparatory work in order to start a serious dialogue. Nevertheless, dialogue must be begun by joint efforts to create a propitious atmosphere. This is linked with the fact that the problem of the nuclear arms race affects the interests of not only the USSR and the United States, but of all mankind. I know well that the Soviet Union is doing everything within its power to start talks."

Meets CEMA Secretary

PM161245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "UN Secretary General in Moscow"]

[Text] A meeting took place between J. Perez de Cuellar and CEMA Secretary V.V. Sychev.

J. Perez de Cuellar's attention was drawn to the results of the recent CEMA economic summit in Moscow and in particular to the declaration adopted at the conference which notes the United Nations' role in promoting the pooling of states' efforts with a view to consolidating peace and international security and resolving urgent world problems.

Seen Off by Gromyko

LD131547 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS -- Javier Perez de Cuellar, the U.N. secretary general, has left the Soviet Union today.

At the airport in Moscow he was seen off by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR foreign minister, and other officials.

Javier Perez de Cuellar was on an official visit in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Comparison of Gromyko Meeting

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 14 July in its First Edition carries on page 4 a TASS report under the general heading "UN Secretary General in Moscow." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS International Russian version published in the 13 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page CC 1, under the subhead "Meeting With Gromyko" and has been found to be identical except for the following two variations:

In the first line of the first paragraph, PRAVDA omits the TASS dateline and in line three of the same paragraph PRAVDA has "12 July" instead of "today."

Comparison of Chernenko Talks

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 14 July in its First Edition frontpages a TASS report under the heading "K.U. Chernenko's reception of J. Perez de Cuellar." It has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 13 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page CC 1, under the subheading "Meeting With Chernenko" and has been found to be identical except for the following variations:

In the first paragraph, line one, PRAVDA omits the TASS dateline

In line three of the same paragraph, PRAVDA has "13 July" instead of "today"

In the second paragraph, line two, PRAVDA has "basic [osnovnyye]" instead of "major"

On page CC 2, paragraph one, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...and, moreover, to rechannel [perekluychit] colossal resources into the solution of... (clarifying word as received)

In paragraph three, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...the attempts to promote terrorism to the level of state policy was stressed from... (rewording)

DEMILITARIZED INDIAN OCEAN, GULF SOUGHT IN UN

NC141224 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1000 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] The UN Special Committee on the Problems of the Indian Ocean started its work last week. In addition to the representatives of the Soviet Union and Iran, delegations from 45 other countries are participating in this meeting. These delegations are studying problems in preparation for a conference to compile an international agreement on turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

The situation in this region -- part of which is the Persian Gulf -- is extremely tense now. What is the reason for this? ETTELA'AT newspaper and some other Iranian press organs at times claim that tension in the region stems from rivalry between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. The objective behind such remarks, which are disseminated by the Western bourgeoisie propaganda, is to make facts ambiguous and to obstruct the nations' struggles toward demilitarizing the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf and for securing peace in this region.

Let us now see what the reality is. Throughout the entire 13 years since the approval of the UN General Assembly's statement on declaring the Indian Ocean a peace zone, the United States has been trying, in one way or another, to prevent the materialization of this document's principles. Washington is obstinately pursuing a policy of militarizing the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. The United States has so far established in that region about 30 military bases; namely, a very large military base on Diego Garcia where nuclear weapons have been deployed. The United States always maintains 2 fleets consisting of 40 warships, headed by 2 aircraft carriers in the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea. Of the 180 planes on board the aircraft carriers, 80 can carry nuclear weapons. The United States carries out extremely provocative large-scale maneuvers in the Persian Gulf each year. Within a period of 5 years, Washington has allocated an astronomical sum; that is, \$25 billion for the militarization of the Persian Gulf. In 1980, the Pentagon announced the formation of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force that would play the role of the United States' iron fist in southwest Asia. The men in this force now number 230,000, which will double in the near future. Centcom was formed to lead these forces. This command has been operating since last year and its sphere of activities includes 19 Asian and African countries situated near the Persian Gulf and the western section of the Indian Ocean, and first of all, Iran.

In a confidential letter to U.S. State Department employees overseas, U.S. representative at the United Nations Mrs Kirkpatrick explained the objectives behind these extensive military preparations. She pointed out that the objective is to establish control over all major strategic areas, including the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf which have important natural resources. It couldn't have been stated clearer. Now millions of people in all parts of the world, including Iran, fully understand what lethal dangers lie in the militaristic policy of the U.S. imperialists. One of our constant listeners, Mr Reza Kazemi from Tabriz, expresses his rage and aversion over the fact that the U.S. generals have very impudently chosen the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean -- areas that are farther away from the United States than any other area -- as sites for their nuclear preparations. He expresses confidence that the Soviet Union will, as always, work toward harnessing those people in the United States intoxicated with the phenomena of a nuclear war.

Yes, the Soviet Government proposed 20 years ago that the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf regions be declared nuclear-free zones. Our country firmly follows this policy. The Soviet Union's proposal on the joint limitation of military fleet operations and on expanding measures of trust to include the Indian Ocean and other oceans, seas, and gulfs were positively received among social circles, primarily in Iran. The Soviet Union's initiative on strengthening the bases of peace and security were widely received in the Persian Gulf. Our country supported the UN General Assembly's statement on turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. Contrary to U.S. policy, the Soviet Union supports the formation, as soon as possible, of an international conference on the Indian Ocean for the purpose of demilitarizing that region.

At the present meeting of the UN Special Committee on the Indian Ocean, the activities of which the United States and its allies are trying to obstruct, the Soviet Union proposed to the other participants, the need for immediate practical steps to decrease tension in that region. (Emirbayev), head of the Soviet delegation, proposed that countries not situated in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf not send their large naval units to the region, and not carry out military maneuvers or set up military bases there.

These specific proposals by the Soviet Union meet the vital interests of all nations, and especially those of the Iranian people. The approval of these proposals will undoubtedly help to insure peace and security in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, and will help toward the success of the forthcoming UN conference on this issue.

PRAVDA SCORES CONSERVATIVE FORCES IN ILO

PM111559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 July 1984 Second Edition p 5

[Sofya Timofeyeva "Commentator's Column": "Dangerous Tendencies"]

[Text] The 70th session of the ILO General Conference ended recently in Geneva. Unfortunately, its work showed once again that this specialized UN institution is still out of touch with the most important problems of the position of working people in most countries of the world. Because of the policy of the Western states, elements of confrontation rather than cooperation predominate in the activity of the ILO.

The representatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries occupied a constructive stance at the forum. They directed their efforts toward the practical implementation of the aim proclaimed by the ILO Charter -- to ensure universal and lasting peace on the basis of social justice. It was their idea to draft a convention on the right to work and a universal declaration on disarmament and socioeconomic progress. Other proposals of the socialist countries, particularly on the democratization of the structure and work methods of the organization, were also dictated by a desire to improve the atmosphere in the ILO.

These initiatives evoked a considerable response at the session. Judging by many delegates' speeches, it is not only the socialist countries that are dissatisfied with the state of affairs in the ILO (as the West endeavors to intimate), the developing states are unhappy with its rather ineffectual activity as well.

The conservative pro-Western forces in the organization, together with the secretariat they control, did their utmost to obstruct the examination by the ILO's chief organ of the burning problem of mass unemployment in the capitalist world. And here the reformist trade unions follow in the wake of the reactionary circles. Through the fault of these forces, as yet not a single document of an international organization designed to deal with issues of labor enshrines the actual right to work.

The antisocialist tendencies in the ILO's activity are a major impediment. It is natural that the examination of the serious problems that really worry working people suffers when instead yet another anti-Soviet and anticommunist ballyhoo is organized and attempts are made to blatantly interfere in the socialist states' internal affairs. Thus, the report of the notorious "commission" investigating the "Polish issue," whose "recommendations" essentially envisage a change in Poland's social system, was circulated at the end of the session.

It is regrettable that such a major international organization (150 states belong to it) has still not assured a universal character insofar as the radical differences in the countries' socioeconomic and legal systems are not taken into account. The forces of socialism and progress in the ILO advocate constructive cooperation within the framework of the organization, and the enhancement of its international authority.

DEMICHEV: U.S. FAILS TO BLOCK CULTURAL EXCHANGES

LD120916 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 12 TASS -- The dramatic aggravation of the international situation naturally exerts serious influence on the character of cultural exchanges between countries with different social systems, Petr Demichev, an alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of culture of the USSR, says in an article carried by the latest issue of the journal KOMMUNIST.

The installation of the Reagan administration in the USA, the author says, marked the final rejection of the policy of detente and the revival of the cold war against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. However, the article reads, despite the decision of the NATO Cultural Committee not to contribute to the development of cultural contacts with the USSR but only to use them for some ideological influence on Soviet intellectuals, cultural contacts between the USSR, on the one hand, and most Western countries and Japan, on the other, have not been curtailed to any substantial degree. The Soviet Union has signed agreements and maintains cultural contacts with 120 countries on an intergovernmental basis. In 1983 as many as 107 performing companies and groups, 484 individual performers and more than 60 exhibitions were sent to European capitalist countries and Japan, Petr Demichev says.

The article notes that in February 1983 Britain, which is known to follow in the wake of the U.S. foreign policy, signed another agreement on cultural exchanges with the USSR for 1983-1984, although with the reservation that the British Government saw no possibility to organize major cultural actions with the Soviet Union. The same line has been pursued by the Governments of Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Portugal and other countries. The principles formulated in the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation are supported by Scandinavian countries, including Norway, a NATO member, which signed with the USSR a new agreement in perpetuity on exchanges in culture, science and education. Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme reiterated his country's interest in cultural exchanges with the Soviet Union.

The French agencies responsible for culture also support on the whole Soviet-French cultural cooperation. In March 1983 a protocol on cultural contacts for 1983-1984 was signed by the standing mixed Soviet-French Commission for Cultural Relations.

Cultural contacts between the Soviet Union and West Germany have grown far more active.

In this way, the author says, we have every reason to state that the U.S. Administration has failed to block cultural contacts and exchanges and to undo everything positive achieved during the 1970s, under conditions of detente.

Cultural contacts with developing countries have now become a scene of fierce ideological struggle, the article continues. The "theorists" of cultural imperialism try to justify the flooding of developing countries with trash cultural output and the suppression of the democratic cultural traditions of different nations.

However, the process of independent cultural development in Asian, African and Latin American countries is becoming more and more anti-imperialist in nature. Its actual basis is the struggle of the peoples for freedom and against the aggressive policy of imperialism. The developing countries are now exerting ever more tangible influence on world developments.

The socialist countries, the author stresses, are vigorously seeking to contribute to the flourishing of the national democratic cultures of the peoples and to the advance of their progressive traditions. They give substantial assistance to developing countries in training national personnel by sharing experience through sending to them more Soviet specialists on cultural and educational activities and librarianship, and also through increasing quotas for enrolling cultural workers from those countries in Soviet educational establishments, expanding exchanges of delegations, etc.

U.S. DAILY WORLD, PUBLIC FIGURES ON KKK LETTERS

LD151138 Moscow TASS in English 1111 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] New York July 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Maxim Knyazkov reports:

The clumsy attempt to shirk responsibility for the creation of unsound situation around the Olympic Games and justify connivance at terroristic gangs which threaten athletes with violence -- this is how the progressive press and the public of the United States qualify assertions of the administration on some "involvement" of the USSR in a "campaign of misinformation to prevent the holding of summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles."

A few days ago, writes the American newspaper DAILY WORLD, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz asserted that allegedly the organization of American racists Ku Klux Klan "could not" send to national Olympic committees of a number of Asian and African states "letters", which are filled with hatred and which contain threats of bloody violence. Indeed, the newspaper points out, terrorists from the Ku Klux Klan have been making for long now their "contribution" to the creation of an intolerable atmosphere around the Olympics. The Klan is an active member of the "Ban the Soviets" coalition which planned provocations against athletes from socialist countries. That gang, writes the DAILY WORLD, has an extensive "record of service" -- killings of black American public figures, activists of the civil rights movement, intimidation of those who do not share the wild racist "ideas" of Ku Klux Klan leaders.

But the Reagan administration is doing nothing to curb the racists, but instead it disseminates anti-Soviet slander.

Speaking with the TASS correspondent, member of the leadership of the national anti-Klan network Evelyn Newman said that, in her opinion, the letters, permeated with the racist spirit, which the Ku Klux Klan sent athletes from Asian and African countries, are quite in line with the "style of the work" of that terroristic grouping.

The Ku Klux Klan is an organization which preaches terror and violence, which zealously advocates racial segregation, the TASS correspondent has been told in an interview by member of the leadership of the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression, Eric Brooks. It would be a wonder, if the Ku Klux Klan had not made an attempt to make its appearance at the coming Olympics, the more so that the Reagan administration created all conditions for that.

KKK Threatens Japanese Athletes

OW140634 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] The Japan Olympic Committee has received a blackmail letter from the United States, threatening to inflict physical punishment on Japanese athletes participating in the Los Angeles Olympics.

According to the KYODO News Agency, the blackmail letter states: The Olympics are for the whites. What await yellow or black athletes in Los Angeles are gallows or bullets.

The letter, which KYODO calls a letter of hatred, was sent by a chapter in Prince Georges, Maryland, of the Ku Klux Klan, a terrorist organization in the United States.

The Olympic Committees of China, Sri Lanka, Malaysia and other Asian and African countries have also received similar blackmail letters.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV COMMENTS ON OLYMPICS

LD161323 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Sofia July 16 TASS -- "Sport and the ideals of the Olympic movement are a bridge to mutual understanding and peace among nations. This is why we fully support the decision of our sportsmen who have said a firm 'no' to the gross violations of Olympic principles, the distortions of the Olympic Charter, the violence and the vicious anti-socialist and anti-Bulgarian campaign which have poisoned the atmosphere of the Olympic Games in Los Angeles and made the participation of our sport delegation in it impossible," said Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. He was speaking at a ceremony here, which marked the closure of the 6th National Spartakiad (summer games).

Todor Zhivkov said that his country will continue making an active contribution to preserving the purity of the Olympic movement and its unity in order to bind its humane ideals even more closely with the natural desire of the peoples for peace, cooperation and friendship.

The forces of imperialism, he said further, are making feverish attempts to upset the existing strategic military balance between the member states of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO to give themselves an advantage and gain military superiority over the socialist community in order to be able to impose their policy on other countries. The forces of reaction are pushing mankind into a thermonuclear catastrophe which will destroy civilization and life on earth.

In the current complicated and dangerous international situation the young people should be ready to defend the gains of socialism. Shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet youth, the younger generation of other socialist countries and all young people in the world, who cherish peace and progress, the Bulgarian youth will march in the vanguard of the anti-war front of the peoples, Todor Zhivkov said.

UPPER VOLTA WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN OLYMPICS

LD140845 Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Contonou July 14 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Prosvetov:

Upper Volta will not take part in Los Angeles Olympics, says a message sent by the country's head of state Thomas Sankara to the chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

The decision was taken in connection with repeated gross violations of the Olympic Charter and the U.N. and OAU resolutions on sport links with racist-ruled South Africa, the message stresses.

Upper Volta will not take part in the competitions alongside those who encourage racism. It condemns apartheid and those who back it while portraying themselves as human rights "advocates."

Upper Volta calls on heads of African states to stigmatise the English rugby players' trip to South Africa and withdraw from the Los Angeles Games in which Great Britain will take part. This step should be done in sympathy with the South African brothers and in accordance with the OAU decisions with regard to apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination, the message says.

OLYMPIC PARTICIPANTS FACE CROWDED ACCOMMODATIONS

LD160924 Moscow TASS in English 0836 GMT 16 Jul 84

["Flags Over an Interred Idea" -- TASS headline]

[Text] London July 16 TASS -- Flags were flying and balloons of different colours flew into the skies during the ceremony of welcome for the first arrivals in the Olympic Village, which is housed in university hostels. But the pompous ceremony, the press writes, was designed to sweeten the bitter pill, which was presented to the participants in the Olympic movement.

The idea of a single Olympic Village, which originated 52 years ago, was buried in Los Angeles. The participants in the Olympic Games 1984 will be accommodated in several student hostels named "Olympic Villages".

Leading officials of the national Olympic committees have repeatedly criticized American businessmen in the field of sports, who in their cost-saving drive have reduced the list of basic facilities for the participants, for which, in addition, they have to pay excessive prices. As the British news agency reported, the crowded conditions for the participants in the Los Angeles Olympic Games have aroused protests. Up to six persons will have to share a room in one of the Olympic Villages, the officials said, reporting that the conditions for the participants will be even worse than was originally expected.

REPORTAGE ON OAU DELEGATION VISIT TO MOSCOW

Pallayev Receives Delegation

PM121321 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Official Announcements": "In an Atmosphere of Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received on 10 July the delegation of the OAU Coordination Committee for Africa's Liberation headed by its chairman A.P. Owiny, Uganda's minister of state for foreign affairs.

The talk, which was held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, touched upon the situation on the African Continent, the problems of southern Africa, including the question of Namibia's independence, and the role of the OAU and its Coordination Committee for Liberation in aiding and supporting the struggle waged by national liberation movements against colonialism, racism, and apartheid. Several other international problems were also touched upon.

Taking part in the talk were Brigadier (Kh. Mbita), executive secretary of the Committee for Liberation; other members of the delegation; V.M. Vasev, member of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Collegium; and senior officials from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African countries. Ugandan ambassador to the USSR, S. Ochienghs Wellborn was also present.

Solidarity Committee Hosts Group

PM161429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "In Brief"]

[Text] The Soviet public invariably supports the just struggle of African peoples for the definitive eradication of colonialism, racism, and apartheid; this was noted during a meeting with members of the OAU Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa held at the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries 11 July.

The concrete embodiment of the Soviet people's consistent policy is the activity of Soviet public organizations and their comprehensive assistance to the national liberation movements in the south of the continent -- the African National Congress in South Africa and the South-West African People's Organization in Namibia.

The representatives of the OAU Liberation Committee expressed profound satisfaction with the expanding relations between the Soviet Solidarity Committee and the OAU, stressing the unity of aims of the Soviet and African peoples in the struggle against the aggressive policy of imperialism and in countering the threat of nuclear war.

Communique Issued

LD131706 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS -- The policy of pressure and blackmail pursued by the imperialists and racists complicates the general political situation in Africa and the situation in the south of Africa, stresses the communique on a visit of a delegation of the coordinating committee for the liberation of Africa of the Organisation of African Unity to the USSR. This policy, the document says, is countered by the peoples with their course of seeking a truly fair settlement of the situation in that region in the interests of genuine peace and stability.

In the course of their conversations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR and at the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the activities of the liberation committee were characterised as a major contribution towards the achievement of the noble goals of the liberation struggle waged by the patriots of South Africa and Namibia.

In the course of their exchange of opinions the sides reiterated immutable solidarity with the national liberation organisations recognized by the international community, the ANC [African National Congress] of South Africa and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] waging struggle for the ultimate eradication of colonialism, racism and apartheid in Africa.

VASILYEV ON FERRARO AS MONDALE RUNNING MATE

PM161123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch: "Vice Presidential Candidate"]

[Text] Washington, 14 Jul -- Walter Mondale, main Democratic Party contender for the U.S. Presidency, has announced that he is choosing Geraldine Ferraro to be his running mate for the vice presidential nomination. Although Mondale himself has yet to be confirmed by the convention, this statement virtually preempts the decision of the Democratic Party forum being held in a few days' time.

This is the first time in U.S. history that one of the two main bourgeois parties has nominated a woman for the Vice Presidency. G. Ferraro, who is 48, is serving her third successive term as a member of the House of Representatives for a New York City district. She is considered to be a representative of the party's moderate liberal wing: She voted against the Reagan administration's cuts in social programs and against MX missile appropriations. It is thought that Mondale's nomination of her as his running mate in the final, crucial stage of the presidential race will ensure more active support for the Democrats from women, who constitute more than half the electorate. It is believed, apparently, that this action will generally "breathe life" into a rather monotonous Democratic leadership campaign.

On the other hand, in the opinion of the Republican Party leadership seeking the reelection of Reagan and Bush, Ferraro's vice presidential nomination will work against the Democrats among more conservative voters.

DEMOCRATS LACK ALTERNATIVE TO REAGAN COURSE

LD161741 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] San Francisco July 16 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Yuriy Algunov and Yuriy Ustimenko.

The U.S. Democratic Party opens its convention here today. Its delegates are to endorse the party's new election platform and name candidates to the posts of president and vice-president of the United States, with the presidential elections scheduled for November this year.

The convention is taking place in the conditions of aggravated political, economic, social and financial difficulties caused by the Reagan administration's anti-people policies. The unprecedented growth in military spending, above all, at the expense of allocations for social programmes, has further worsened the position of millions of Americans. Reaganomics is making the rich richer, and the poor poorer.

The American public are particularly alarmed by the sharp escalation of the threat of nuclear war and the heightening of international tension -- the direct outcome of the course towards confrontation and militarism pursued by the Reagan administration. This has been reflected in the draft election platform, worked out by the Democratic Party leadership. It stresses the dangerous nature of the aggressive policies followed by the incumbent President.

The document points out that the tough rhetoric employed by the head of the American Administration has resulted in the worsening of Soviet-American relations to a dangerous level.

Reagan has become the first U.S. President since the times of the cold war under whom all talks with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms control collapsed: He threatens to violate the U.S.-Soviet ABM Treaty, refuses to conclude a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty and is against starting talks on controlling anti-satellite weapons systems.

According to the progressive press, however, the authors of the draft Democratic election platform, while criticising the key aspects of the Republican administration's internal and external policies, do not advance an effective alternative to the present White House course.

Documents, submitted to the convention by the party leadership, do not take fully into account the demand of a large group of delegates for a cardinal reduction in the U.S. military budget and elaboration of constructive proposals aimed at improving the international situation.

A demonstration held by tens of thousands of trade unionists from all parts of the United States on the eve of the Democratic Party convention highlighted broad discontent with the Reagan administration's anti-people policies.

"Jobs, justice and peace", "Stop the arms race", "Stop intervention in Central America", "Guaranteed rights and liberties to trade unions" were written on the streamers carried in San Francisco streets by Illinois metal workers and Oregon builders, New York transport workers and California electronic engineers, truck-drivers, railwaymen and agricultural workers, labour veterans and young workers.

BOGACHEV CONDEMNS U.S. STRIVING FOR SUPERIORITY

LD161913 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 16 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev.

In a bid to spread the arms race into outer space, the Reagan administration demonstrates flagrant disregard for the lessons of the past.

The post-war arms race record convincingly shows that Washington's attempts to disrupt the Soviet-U.S. military equilibrium with the help of "breakthroughs" in ever new spheres of military technology ultimately result in destabilization of the military-political situation in the world.

The most graphic example of Washington's failed attempts to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union is furnished by the history of American missiles fitted out with multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles (MIRV). Having rejected the USSR's proposal that the MIRVed warheads be banned and ignoring warnings of sober-minded American military experts, Washington opened in the seventies a new channel in the race of destabilising armaments.

Later, when Washington's intentions to gain military advantages did not materialize, American leaders, including such a "hawk" as the former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, started to express regret over their own decision. Moreover, they started talking about a "window of vulnerability" of the United States, which opened up allegedly due to the Soviet Union's measures in response to the appearance of American MIRVed missiles.

On the other hand, history provides several examples of a fruitful influence of equitable arms control treaties on the security of all sides, including the United States. Most effective are the accords which impose restrictions on new weapons systems, including their practical large-scale deployment.

The 1972 SALT-1 treaty, signed by the Soviet Union and the United States, was one of such accords. It served as a reliable obstacle in the way of an expensive and extremely dangerous channel of the race of anti-missile armaments for 12 years.

Recently, the Soviet Government proposed that it and the U.S. Government start talks in September on preventing the militarization of outer space. Simultaneously, the USSR proposes a moratorium on the testing and deployment of space armaments, to be introduced on a mutual basis starting from the day of the opening of the talks.

Daring not to reject openly the Soviet Union's new initiative, the Reagan administration has resorted to maneuvering. Expressing its "consent" to studying tentatively "approaches" to the solution of the problem of space armaments, Washington in fact demanded that the Soviet Union recognize the U.S. right to deploy cruise missiles and Pershings in direct proximity to Soviet borders and continue talks on nuclear armaments in Europe before these missiles are withdrawn from West Germany, Britain and Italy. Meanwhile, the United States is continuing preparations for "star wars" at high pace.

BUDAPEST REPORTS U.S.-USSR HOT LINE TALKS

LD122012 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] The fourth round of talks concerning the modernization of the so-called "hot line" has started in Washington. The "hot line" that started operation in 1963 creates a direct telex link between the Kremlin and the White House. The current system is only capable of transmitting 66 words per minute. The two sides want to replace the current equipment with a fast-transmitting device capable of transmitting one typed sheet per second, in addition to maps and charts.

MNATSAKANOV INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

LD162348 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Excerpts] We have invited a guest into our studio to talk on the topical events of today. He is Eduard Mnatsakanov, a political commentator on Soviet television.

[Question] Czechoslovak television viewers are interested in the state of Soviet-American relations. What can you say on this subject?

[Mnatsakanov -- in Russian with superimposed translation] I fully understand the Czechoslovak television viewers' interest. The state of Soviet-American relations is of interest to both Soviet and the world public. This is because a great deal in this world, and the policy of peace and security in this world in general, depends on the state of these relations.

The ancient Greeks and their philosophers used to say: Everything flows; everything changes. When one listens to the speeches of the current American President, Reagan, his radio and television monologues, his numerous appearances at press conferences and the like, it might appear that Reagan has also changed.

During the first 3 years of his Presidential term he did nothing but beat his militaristic drums, escalate -- and still escalates -- the arms race, call for the destruction of the Soviet system and the Soviet Union, call for a crusade against socialism and communism, and the like, these all are well-known facts.

Today, Reagan has replaced his militaristic drum with a violin or even a pipe and is attempting to produce peaceful and other elegiac melodies. However, the notes coming out are false ones, because he is not used to playing them.

Let us, for instance, take one of the most important issues of Soviet-American relations, the issue of a summit meeting. At one time Reagan was fleeing from this question of a summit meeting like a devil from a cross. He made such a meeting conditional on the fulfillment of various preliminary demands totally unacceptable to the Soviet Union. In short, he did not want such a meeting at all. And today? Today he is claiming that he is willing to meet the highest Soviet representatives at any time and at any place. But we have got an election period here now! In the first place these are election speeches and, as the American newspaper WASHINGTON POST has said, Reagan is trying to remove spots from his white Presidential waistcoat and wants to avoid being regarded as a warmonger.

U.S. MEDIA ASSAIL CHURCHMEN ON RETURN FROM USSR

PM131519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[N. Kurdyumov "Rejoinder": "Not to the Slanderers' Liking"]

[Text] Gnashing of teeth and malicious attacks by anti-Soviets at home awaited a large group of U.S. religious figures, when it summed up the results of its recent trip (in June) to the Soviet Union at press conferences first in Moscow, then in New York. The delegation of representatives of Christian circles comprised priests, farmers, housewives, pensioners, and teachers.

Why did the trip's participants displease the professional troublemakers? Apparently because they dared to express honest opinions about what they saw and about Soviet reality that do not accord with the "image of the enemy" residing in the "empire of evil" which is being propagated by U.S. imperialist propaganda.

As is known, the U.S. visitors spoke of the trip and the meetings with Soviet people with warmth and gratitude and, on the basis of their personal impressions, expressed opinions about Soviet citizens' to perform religious ceremonies and the Soviet people's deep desire for peace and cooperation.

The delegation members' impartial remarks about U.S. responsibility for whipping up the arms race and the importance of implementing the idea of a mutual freeze on nuclear arsenals -- which official Washington wafts aside as the devil would incense -- were patently not to the liking of advocates of a militarist course.

The anti-Soviets were finally driven out of their wits by the delegates' intention to describe their impressions truthfully, which they are convinced will help overcome the hostile attitude to the land of Soviets and the Soviet people that has become entrenched among many people in America under the influence of the propagators of hatred in the U.S. mass media. It is not surprising that the slanderers' revenge was not long in coming. A tubful of filth was immediately showered on the delegation. A public campaign of abuse was mounted against the religious figures. The press and radio bristled with accusations that the delegation members are allegedly painting "too cheerful a picture" of life on the USSR, that they were supposedly naive simpletons and victims of "manipulations" by the Soviet authorities, that the church figures do not understand disarmament questions, and so forth. The pitifulness of the vain attempts of the slanderers who fear the light of truth is evidenced by their impudent sermonizing to the delegates' who supposedly conducted themselves too decorously as visitors instead of interfering aggressively in internal affairs there.

The attempt by reactionary U.S. circles to denigrate the delegation of religious figures and their impressions and conclusions is not, of course, anything new. Similar things have happened in the past. Unworthy attacks on Americans of goodwill attest for the umpteenth time to the sinister atmosphere of chauvinist passion and fueling of enmity and hatred toward our country reigning today in the United States.

REAGAN PROCLAIMS 'WEEK OF ENSLAVED PEOPLES'

LD162300 Moscow TASS in English 2238 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Washington July 17 TASS — U.S. President Ronald Reagan signed an order in the White House on Monday in a ceremony attended by reactionary emigrants proclaiming the next seven days "a week of enslaved peoples."

Addressing his "guests", the President did not confine himself to calling the renegades, bandits and traitors "heroes". He bluntly declared that the "week of enslaved peoples" should be marked not just with words, but also with deeds. The White House chief made a provocative call for joining the United States in extending aid to gangs of anti-Afghan counter-revolutionaries. Reagan's remark was one of Washington's extremely rare public confessions that the United States renders direct support for the bandits who, equipped and trained on CIA money, carry out terrorist raids against the Afghan revolution.

OLIN ON ABRAMS' CALL FOR END TO TORTURE

LD142227 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Excerpts] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights Elliott Abrams has made a plea for an end to torture everywhere. Now here is a comment on that by Viktor Olin:

Elliott Abrams' statements deserve attention only because the administration he represents, like no other, is like the doctor who should follow his own advice. Although Abrams was publicly preaching human rights to others, in this case the Turks, the United States today has a soiled reputation for violent methods within the country as well as exporting them to others.

More evidence was brought to light recently confirming the United States' role as an official exporter of the most sophisticated methods of torture and humiliation. The MINNEAPOLIS STAR AND TRIBUNE newspaper, at the end of last week reported the confession of a former Salvadoran policeman on how political prisoners were tortured according to methods taught in a specially equipped classroom by U.S. special forces officers.

That's just one example confirming the reputation of the United States as an exporter of torture around the world. The methods learned from the Nazis and perfected by their American followers can be seen literally everywhere, in El Salvador, Chile, the Republic of South Africa, Israeli-occupied Arab lands, South Korea and so on.

Elliott Abrams would have a big job on his hands if he suddenly decided to take effective steps to back up his declaration about getting rid of torture.

IZVESTIYA PREVIEWS UK-PRC TALKS ON HONG KONG

PM161436 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS reports under general heading "Talks on Hong Kong"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jul -- The next round of Sino-British talks on Xianggang (Hong Kong) is due to open here. According to the understanding existing between the two sides, China is due to regain sovereignty over this British colony on its territory in 1997. It is reported that an agreement on this could be signed next September.

The Island of Xianggang and part of the Jiulong peninsula were occupied by Britain in 1842. They constitute the main part of the colony, which also includes the "New Territories," leased from China for a period of 99 years in 1889. The total area of Britain's possession, which also includes more than 200 small islands, amounts to 1,045 square km. It is inhabited by about 6 million people, 98 percent of whom are Chinese.

Foreign observers claim the next round of talks should be decisive. In this connection, there have been numerous commentaries on the recent meeting between Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, and a delegation of Xianggang business circles and members of the Executive Council under the British colonial governor. According to the Chinese journal, LIAOWANG Deng Xiaoping declared during the talk that following the restoration of the PRC Government's sovereignty over Xianggang, the existing socioeconomic system, legislation, and way of life will remain unaltered for 50 years. Nor will there be any alterations, he said, in Xianggang's status as a free port and one of the major international trade and currency and financial centers. The Chinese leader described this policy as the formula of "one state -- two social systems." He also pointed out that Chinese troops will be stationed in Xianggang "to protect state security and not to interfere in Xianggang's internal affairs."

As regards the 13-year "transitional period," which will be followed by the restoration of PRC sovereignty over Xianggang, Deng Xiaoping emphasized that "it is necessary to act in such a way as to ensure that major shocks and zigzags do not occur and Xianggang's prosperity and stability and maintained."

New York, 13 Jul -- According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz was briefed on the forthcoming round of Sino-British talks during a meeting with British Colonial Governor E. Yaude in Hong Kong. Following the meeting, G. Shultz declared that the United States is not a party to the talks on the British colony's future, but is profoundly interested in ensuring that the final agreement helps preserve Hong Kong's "stability and prosperity." Shultz did not specify the basis on which this goal can be attained.

CHINESE AGRO-ECONOMISTS CONTINUE TOURING COUNTRY

OW160641 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] The following is a brief report on the activities in the Soviet Union of a Chinese agro-economists tourist group headed by Du Runsheng, council member of the China-USSR Freindship Association and director of the China Rural Development Research Center:

The group arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-China Friendship Society. The group was accorded a reception on 9 July,, at the House of Friendship With Peoples of Foreign Countries in Moscow.

(Zalinovich), board member of the Soviet-China Friendship Society and deputy director of the Far East Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, briefed the Chinese group on the activities of the Soviet-China Friendship Society. The Chinese guests had friendly conversations with activists of this society.

While in Moscow, the Chinese group visited the Soviet Ministry of Agriculture, the V.I. Lenin USSR Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and the Gorkiy collective farm on the outskirts of Moscow, where the Chinese guests gained an understanding of the various aspects of agricultural production in the Soviet Union.

Between 12 and 14 July, the Chinese guests toured the Estonian Republic on the Baltic coast. They visited a collective fish farm and a number of agricultural enterprises and schools. They also had conversations with representatives of an agro-industrial complex.

On 15 July, the Chinese group arrived in the Georgian Republic.

JAPANESE MEDIA CITED ON ZHANG AIPING VISIT

PM160948 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Contacts in the Military Sphere"]

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Jul -- Commenting on PRC Defense Minister Zhang Aiping's visit to Japan, which has ended, the Japanese press notes that during the talks with chief of the National Defense Agency Yuko Kurihara, the sides reached agreement on the further development of contacts in the military sphere. The Tokyo press states that Beijing has recently been displaying great interest in establishing closer military exchanges with Tokyo, which according to the newspaper JAPAN TIMES has been developing since 1974. The newspaper recalls that this June a group of Japanese military specialists was invited to China, where they familiarized themselves with the system of training cadres for the Chinese Army.

The KYODO agency reported that during the conversation with Kurihara, Zhang Aiping voiced support for the current Japanese Government's course aimed at stepping up the militarist alliance with the United States.

The newspaper THE DAILY YOMIURI points out that during the conversations the question of the results of Zhang Aiping's trip to the United States was also broached. China's defense minister, the paper notes, reported that the exchange of visits by leaders of the Chinese and American military departments has "led to a deepening of mutual understanding" between the PRC and the United States. The KYODO agency sees this remark as confirmation of the progress achieved in American-Chinese military cooperation and recalls in this connection that U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger "attaches extreme importance" to organizing and strengthening links in the military sphere with China and to involving Japan as well as South Korea in them.

EXHIBITION DEVOTED TO USSR, JAPANESE TRADE ENDS

PM161339 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 Jul 84 p 3

[Own correspondent Yu. Balakirev dispatch "Trade -- A Bridge to Peace"]

[Text] Nakhodka, Maritime Kray -- A Japanese industrial goods exhibition devoted to the 20th anniversary of coastal trade between Japan and the USSR has ended in Maritime Kray's Nakhodka City. Emissaries from 13 krays, oblasts, and autonomous republics of the Far East and Siberia, which are now part of the orbit of coastal relations, took part in the anniversary events. There were 146 representatives from the Japanese side of trading firms, associations, and cooperatives.

The Sea of Japan must be a sea of peace -- this was the gist of the partners' dialogue. The establishment in Nakhodka of the Dalintorg Foreign Trade Association is the result of the two sides' striving for mutually advantageous economic cooperation on the basis of equality, goodneighborliness, and mutual understanding. The economic expediency of coastal trade has led to the rapid growth of the commodity turnover which has increased 50-fold over 2 decades.

At the exhibition your correspondent met (Seiti Yekokava), chairman of the Japanese-Soviet Trade Association, who noted that "with each passing year the number of participants in regional exchanges is increasing and the volume of mutual goods deliveries is growing despite U.S. political pressure. The range of supplied goods must be expanded, exchanges of delegations and specialists increased, and every effort made to further develop coastal trade between our countries..."

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR LEAVES MOSCOW 16 JULY

LD170558 Moscow TASS in English 0551 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- Masuo Takashima, Japan's ambassador to the Soviet Union, left Moscow on Monday.

CHON TU-HWAN PRETENDS TO COMBAT CORRUPTION

SK160529 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan is trying, without success, to bring the commotion caused by corruption and irregularities that are surfacing one after another within the upper echelon of the Seoul regime under control while quickly changing the positions held by those close to him.

According to the Japanese paper SANKEI SHIMBUN, he has decided to change nearly half of the ruling party assemblymen at the South Korean National Assembly and to undertake a large-scale Cabinet reshuffle. By doing this, the boss of the Seoul regime is trying to make it appear as if he is going to eliminate the activists charged with bribery and embezzlement of national funds, at least in name. All of them are reported to have been involved in a large-scale financial scandal and accepted bribes from various U.S. companies.

Disconcerted by this, Chon Tu-hwan fired Chong Nae-hyok from the posts of National Assembly speaker and the ruling party's vice presidency. According to some Japanese papers, the dictator, after ordering the sacking of this influential man who amassed wealth by illegal means, decided to blame him for all of the corruption and irregularities sweeping the upper echelon of the Seoul regime and to squeeze out his dangerous rivals in a behind-the-scene power struggle.

Pretending that he is committed to a struggle against corruption, Chon Tu-hwan schemes to solidify his stand to a certain extent in the so-called general elections that he will hold early next year to give his regime legitimacy.

As indicated by SANKEI SHIMBUN, however, such a (?scheme) will fail to bring the consequences he expects. In South Korea, more voices calling for an end to the rule of the corrupt pro-U.S. regime are being heard loudly.

NURIYEV, OTHERS ATTEND MONGOLIAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION

PM171025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Embassy Reception"]

[Text] Bat-Ochiryn Gotab, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, held a reception on 11 July on the 63d anniversary of the people's revolution in Mongolia.

The reception was attended by G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

LEADERSHIP BODIES GREET MONGOLIAN LEADERS

PM131421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Yuo Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium;

To Comrade J. Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades!

On the national holiday -- the 63d anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution -- and on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers and the Soviet Union's working people, we send warm greetings and cordial congratulations to you and through you to the MPRP Central Committee, the people's Great Hural Presidium and Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, and the friendly Mongolian people.

The 1921 revolution, which, under the influence of Great October, opened a new chapter in the Mongolian people's history, led the country onto the path of national rebirth and social progress. During the years of the people's power under the MPRP's leadership and with all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, radical transformations have taken place in all spheres of Mongolia's life.

Mongolia today is a strengthening socialist state. The Mongolian people's remarkable achievements in socialist building convincingly confirm the vitality of Lenin's teaching on the possibility of formerly backward countries developing along a non-capitalist path, which forms the basis of the MPRP's general line.

As a firm link in the socialist community, Mongolia makes a worthy contribution to strengthening world socialism's positions. Mongolia's consistent foreign policy activity aimed at establishing trust, good-neighborliness, and equal, mutually advantageous relations between peoples on the Asian Continent has earned it great international prestige.

The indissoluble friendship and close cooperation between the CPSU and the MPRP and between the Soviet Union and Mongolia based on the principles of socialist internationalism, are developing from year to year. The Soviet People, who nourish feelings of deep sympathy toward the fraternal Mongolian people, sincerely rejoice in their successes in creating the material and technical base of socialism. We will continue to firmly and consistently follow the course of strengthening our historical friendship.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, and all Mongolian working people new successes in socialist building, the successful fulfillment of the 18th MPRP Congress decisions, and happiness and prosperity for the people of fraternal Mongolia.

The CPSU Central Committee

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers

RSFSR PAPER ON U.S. AID TO AFGHAN REBELS

PM151902 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Jul 84 First Edition p 3

[M. Koloskov "Commentary": "The Basmaches' Patrons']

[Text] There is no limit to Washington's cynicism and hypocrisy. Excelling in hypocritical attempts to present itself as a "friend of the Afghan people," the Reagan administration is holding all sorts of sonorously titled forums, conferences, and meetings for this purpose. Take, for example, one of the propaganda shows that was held under the slogan "Let Afghanistan be Afghanistan." But who is encroaching on Afghanistan's integrity and independence?

It is common knowledge that an undeclared war has been waged against the DRA for the past 6 years. It unites all the reactionary forces from feudal obscurantists to educated experts from the CIA and Pentagon. The primary organizer and inspirer of that war is the Reagan administration. At the expense of the United States and its allies, camps are organized to train and arm the gangs of cutthroats that bring death and destruction to the peoples of the DRA.

There are more than 100 such camps in Pakistan alone, and the number of U.S. instructors and advisers not only train the cutthroat gangs and coordinate their operations, but also take part in raids on DRA territory. Thus, according to the BAKHTAR, agency, during a recent bandit attack on (Zerpan) village in Paktia Province, local inhabitants saw several U.S. advisers among the bandits.

Details about U.S. arms deliveries to Afghan counterrevolutionaries, who demand ever new and more modern arms, are published in the international press and are widely known. According to the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, the influx of the latest U.S. military hardware has considerably increased since September 1983. U.S. Redeye antiaircraft missiles, antitank grenade launchers, and other weapons have appeared in the bandits' arsenal. According to TIME magazine, the latest technological facilities, including spy satellites, are being used for communications between the CIA and the gangs.

The undeclared war against the DRA is primarily funded by the United States and its allies. For this purpose, as was noted at a DRA Foreign Ministry press conference in Kabul, \$100 million was allocated in 1983 from the Pentagon budget alone, and \$125 million in 1984. But that is only the tip of the iceberg. Vast sums of money are spent from CIA coffers and funds described as "aid for Afghan refugees," the number of whom is deliberately exaggerated so as to increase funding from this source.

Considerable sums of money from drug running find their way into the pockets of the gang ringleaders. An indicative case is that of the son of Yu. Kholes, ringleader of the Hezb-e Eslami organization, who was arrested at Peshawar International Airport for smuggling goods and large sums of dollars. It is well known that the northwestern parts of Pakistan, where the bandits have entrenched themselves, have become the world's biggest supplier of heroin. According to press reports, police intercepting smugglers often discover consignments of 100 and more kilograms of heroin, and in record cases, up to 400 kilograms.

The gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries (dushmans) are the most striking example of international terrorism, even surpassing in brutality and the scale of their crimes the vilest deeds of the so-called "Red Brigades" in Italy or the "Death Squads" in Latin America.

In organizing and inspiring the undeclared war against the DRA, the Reagan administration is encouraging the selfsame international terrorism the combatting of which both the U.S. President and secretary of state have proclaimed to be the basis of the entire Western world's foreign policy. The Reagan administration, by aiding the attempts of counterrevolutionaries and religious obscurantists to plunge the country into medieval darkness, is helping to destroy the cultural values of ancient Afghanistan and to wipe out its intelligentsia.

It is the Reagan administration itself, no less, that heads the ideological subversion effort against the DRA. The total volume of hostile radio propaganda beamed to the DRA in the most varied languages totals 110 hours per day. The CIA is spending millions of dollars for this purpose.

Recently the White House's desire to form at least a semblance of an Afghan government in exile from representatives of the counterrevolutionary groupings has emerged with increasing clarity. The CIA presumes that such a puppet government would make it possible to implement the political actions needed by Washington within the United Nations, the Islamic Conference organization, and the Nonaligned Movement. A search is going on for a politician well-known in Afghanistan either at present or in the past who would assume the post of head of government. In this context, the figure of Mohammad Zahir Shah, the former king of Afghanistan who lives in Italy, has resurfaced. Delegations of dushman groupings are paying frequent visits to Italy while Zahir Shah's emissaries are engaging in a large-scale propaganda effort among Afghan emigres, expense, sanctioned by Washington, being no object...

But the revolution in the DRA is developing in accordance with the Afghan people's will and its onward advance cannot be halted by anybody. Let Afghanistan be Afghanistan, Mr Reagan!

MOSCOW WEEKLY CONDEMNS KABUL BOMBINGS OUTRAGE

PM161408 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 28, 6-12 Jul 84 (Signed to Press 5 Jul 84)
pp 12-13

[Vladimir Iordanskiy reportage: "Days and Nights in Kabul"]

[Excerpts] Kabul-Moscow -- Kabul is located in a mountain valley near spurs of the Hindu Kush. It has been the capital of Afghanistan for over 200 years, but its role today in the life of the country is not confined to that of the center of state power. Since the April 1978 revolution, the ideas and plans whose implementation is transforming the people's entire way of life and changing social relations and the economy have been proceeding precisely from Kabul. Kabul, with its revolutionary traditions, has become the example which all the young Republic's patriotic forces emulate.

The Struggle Is Not Yet Over

The influence of the party, its ideas, and the April revolution's ideas on social justice and the building of the new society is expressed in the affairs of thousands upon thousands of Kabul residents. They give a direction to life in Kabul, outwardly so variegated and contradictory, which is perhaps not always apparent at first glance but which, nevertheless, is distinctly tangible.

What is more, Kabul sets the tone for life throughout the country. People look to it and emulate it. This happens not only because this city is the capital where the leading organs of the state and the party are located. Immense Kabul, spread out along the river and up the hillsides, sets an example in work and struggle for everyone who values the motherland's happy future.

And this is understood in the foreign imperialist centers which direct the actions of the Afghan counterrevolution.

...The city bus station is closed where the Maiwand [central business street] emerges onto the Kabul River embankment. The last stop on the trolleybus line lies a little further beyond. One of the city's largest mosques stands by the river beyond the bridge. There are many small stores and various offices all around. Despite Ramadan, a noisy crowd fills the embankment and the adjacent narrow streets even after midday, when work has long ended in the establishments.

The explosion occurred on 3 June at the end of the day. For a second its roar drowned out the groans and cries of the injured and the sound of broken windowpanes. The bomb had been placed in a trolleybus full of people on their way home. When first aid vehicles and the militia arrived on the scene of the monstrous crime, it was discovered that 16 people had died, and more than 10 passengers had been gravely injured.

The act of banditry created a wave of anger in the capital. Television, newspaper editorial offices, and party and state establishments began receiving letters from the city's working people in which they demanded severe punishment for the terrorists. At that time official Washington had once again raised a propaganda ballyhoo over questions of the struggle against international terrorism, and many letters directly charged the American Administration, which arms bandits who infiltrated from Pakistan, with complicity in the explosion and accused it of cynical hypocrisy. Frequently the letters had been dedicated to professional copyists, who usually take up positions outside the post offices, and the authors attested to their authenticity by appending their finger prints.

"It was not an isolated crime. The terrorists, infiltrated from Pakistan and supplied with American weapons, select places for their base actions where people congregate. Their crimes are directed against ordinary city folk, ordinary citizens -- men and women, old people, and children. What sort of people are capable of planning and carrying out such crimes?! They are venal scoundrels, without honor or conscience!"

That was what (Zakhur Razmdzho) [secretary of Kabul PDPA City Committee] said to me when our conversation turned to the terrible happening on the embankment. In his opinion, counterrevolution and the imperialist circles backing it would like to intimidate the people of Kabul and create an atmosphere of anxiety and alarm in the city.

"The people's indignation is tremendous," my interlocutor emphasized. "Working people have set up revolution defense detachments, and even women have taken up arms. We have successfully prevented more than 50 explosions prepared by bandits and averted several assassination attempts as a result of the people's support. The dushmans no longer venture to come out openly against us, for they cannot act with impunity. But the bandits are still capable of striking on the sly."

Particular indignation was aroused in the city by the fact that the act of terrorism was timed by its criminal organizers to coincide with the beginning of Ramadan.

"The dushmans say they are defending Islam against infidels. But can a true Muslim really defile the holy period of Ramadan with such a monstrous crime?" -- these were the arguments of many Kabul believers during those days. Some of the republic's prominent ecclesiastics also sharply condemned the bloody crime.

No one in the city had any doubts that the organizers of the mass killing should be sought abroad. There is a network of camps -- above all in Pakistan -- where American instructors train professional terrorists capable of any brutality. Weapons stockpiles created in Pakistan by the CIA contain the most sophisticated means of killing, including chemical weapons.

In Kabul there is a kind of "weapons museum." Submachineguns, machineguns, mines, rockets, and other arms captured from dushmans have been assembled there. On viewing its exhibits you see that it is precisely the United States that has taken on the dirty role of the first and chief supplier of arms to the counterrevolutionary gangs. But in order to cover its tracks it supplies the dushmans not only with American-made weapons but also with weapons bought in Italy, Britain, France, the FRG, and Egypt. The CIA has set up a special network to ship Western arms to Afghan gangs.

Cruelty is alien to the revolution. Those who voluntarily lay down their arms can count on forgiveness. And the number of former enemies of the revolution who have seen their errors and realized that they took the wrong path is growing steadily. Entire detachments of dushmans go over to the side of the people's power together with their weapons.

At the same time the revolution is merciless toward imperialism's hired agents. The trial of the leaders of a secret terrorist group in the pay of foreign intelligence centers was held in Kabul in May. Its head was sentenced to death and his deputy to life imprisonment.

Kabul sees that U.S. imperialism and its accomplices in the Middle East have not abandoned their plan to reverse the wheel of Afghan history. This is why Kabul remains on the alert. It knows that the struggle is not yet over. The revolution continues.

IZVESTIYA ON DRA REBELS' ANTICLERICAL ACTIVITY

PM131027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Ustinov "Letter From Kabul": "Accompanying the Dawn"]

[Text] Every dawn in Kabul is the same. Scarcely has the hesitant, chilly light risen over the city before the muezzins' morning exchange begins, their invocatory voices magnified by Japanese loudspeakers, carried from the minarets of all 649 of the capital's mosques and its 13 meeting houses. Under the laws of the shari'a, the first prayer should be at dawn.

Actually, a service has not begun in all the mosques today. A handful of parishioners gathered near a (takya-khany) -- a Shi'ite meeting house -- in the city's (Kalai-Shatta) district waiting in vain for the doors to open. Finally, by general request, the nimble-footed deliveryman (Khassan) runs to the priest, who lives on a neighboring street. Within 15 minutes both appear at the meeting house. The priest is confused and holds an envelope. He extracts a sheet of paper and eyes his flock.

"My brothers! You want to know why your meeting house is closed today? Yesterday someone sent me this letter. It says that the Movement of the Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan (a reactionary organization based in Pakistan -- G.U.) forbids the celebration of religious rites in our temple. It has been blacklisted by the Movement of Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan. There is danger for us all and death for my family and myself if its doors are opened... What shall we do?"

An indignant murmur arose among the crowd of parishioners. But people know that these threats are no joke. Everyone can remember the explosion in March at the Kabul Polytechnical Institute mosque. On 14-15 March an all-Afghan jirga -- a meeting of the DRA's ulema (priests) -- was held in Kabul. Over 600 of the country's most authoritative and respected religious figures resolutely supported the revolution and publicly denounced the deeds of the reactionary forces. On 21 March they gathered at the Polytechnical Institute mosque to perform a farewell service before leaving for their own cities and villages. The mullahs from Paktia Province -- (Dzhan Nisa), (Sokhbat), and (Makhmud) -- were closest to the fatal spot where the explosive device had been placed. All three died. Some 19 people were wounded, and (Faiz Mukhammad) from Bamian Province died in the hospital...

From television and radio broadcasts and press reports people have learned of many such stories since then. In late April Nimruz Province's most popular mullah -- (Abdulla) -- was brutally killed. On 6 May one of the biggest mosques, the (Zaarate), was subjected to mortar fire. In May also dushmans set fire to the (Dakhane-Guri) Mosque in Baghlan Province, blew up the minaret of the (Shakhir) Mosque in Herat Province, and opened fire on the (Makhakama) Mosque in Parvan Province...

But there was something else the parishioners did not know. The previous evening their priest had been approached by his colleague from the (Khuseyniya) meeting house, in the capital's Vazirabad District. He had also received a letter from the Movement of the Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan. Neither priest could decide what to do. Undoubtedly it was their duty to take their place at the pulpit. But could they risk the lives of hundreds of believers? Did they have the right?...

Why have the meeting houses and mosques been a target for the counterrevolution? Why are the insurgents using blackmail and subversion in an attempt to close the temples? Why must the modest mullahs of city districts and villages spend nights in sorrowful contemplation? What are the simple parishioners guilty of?

"The actions of the republic's enemies are easy to explain," (Sayyed Afgani), chairman of the Supreme Council of DRA Ulema, said in a talk with me. "Having advanced the slogan of 'defending Islam' after the revolution, they were soon persuaded that there was no one against whom to defend religion. The power of the people ensured broad rights for believers and is helping religious figures with their daily concerns. That being so, the enemies of the republic have to provoke 'religious persecution' so that they can clamor out loud that the revolution is encroaching on and terrorizing believers and closing down temples."

The enemies of the new system have another, equally base motive. It is revenge against the people's spiritual mentors who have wholeheartedly accepted the ideals of the revolution and are urging their parishioners and all the country's citizens to support the republic and take an active part in democratic social transformations.

The crusade against peaceful believers and their priests has become a strategic part of the undeclared war unleashed by world reaction in Afghanistan. Nonetheless, (Sayyed Afgani) stresses, an increasing number of the country's religious figures are joining the ranks of the builders of the new society. And that decision frequently requires great civic courage and personal audacity.

...Anyone who lives and works in Afghanistan today and anyone who follows, as a friend, even from a distance, the revolutionary struggle underway there cannot fail to take (Afgani's) words close to their hearts. In my trips throughout the country I frequently heard the expression "Red mullah."

It suits (Sayyed Afgani). A 62-year-old scholar, philosopher, and teacher, he began his career in 1949 during his youth, after graduating from the seminary, as a director of the provincial medrese in Jalalabad.

He organized unique lectures for progressively minded teachers and students at which he spoke boldly and frankly of the plight of ordinary people in Afghanistan and of the country's monstrous lag behind other states. Soon all the city's intelligentsia began to gather for these lectures. (Afgani) created the country's first wall newspaper, THE STAR, to ensure that the ideas and suggestions voiced at the meetings had a longer life and would be known by many people.

Word of the "Red mullah" -- perhaps this was when the term first emerged? -- reached the authorities and (Afgani) was moved to Kabul, closer to the all-seeing eyes of the secret police. He was forbidden to step outside the bounds of his profession or to engage in any political activity. He was suspended from his work for long months on several occasions and exiled from the country for many years for his "heretical views." They also tried to take him by other means: bribery and the promise of high office and all kinds of benefits. The king himself met him and had long talks with him. But (Afgani) remained himself, as he remains to this day. "I am happy to have survived to the day when ancient Afghanistan has set about building a society of justice and social equality. Is this not what we dreamed of in our youth? Is it not to this that we have devoted our lives?!"

(Abdul Rashid) belongs to the same generation as (Afgani). He has spent his life in a generally peaceful and obscure way, serving for 40 years in the same mosque in (Kadestan) village, Herat Province. I visited this village, which has only 5-10 mud huts and 200 parishioners. I also entered the mosque -- a little old building made of the same mud, meagerly decorated inside. (Abdul Rashid) welcomed the revolution as his own. Land for the peasants? Schools for the children? Justice for all? How could he fail to open his heart to these great things? And when the enemies of the revolution declared war on the revolutionary system, he patiently but persistently explained every day from his pulpit to the people the essence of the changes taking place and agitated for all the new things passing over their land like a cleansing wind.

(Rashid) began to speak not only in his own temple but also in others left without priests. He speaks boldly and frankly to people about the difficulties which the republic has encountered and the reasons for them, and calls for order and peace and national union. His words are meeting with a response in people's hearts. Messengers are coming to (Kadestan) more frequently, sometimes from far away places to ask: Let (Abdul Rashid) speak in our village!

(Bogouddin Dzhan-age) is 24 years old. He is all impulsive movement. He has a lofty clerical title -- pir. That means he is a hereditary "Sayyid" -- a descendant of the clan of Mohammed. Like any pir, he has to have murids (pupils, disciples). He has over 2,000 in Qandahar Province, where he lived until recently. In contrast to other Afghan pirs (there are more than 10 of them), who emigrated after the revolution or are waging armed struggle against the power of the people, (Bogouddin) immediately came firmly to the defense of the Republic. A talented poet, he has read his revolutionary poems in villages and districts.

Reaction was worried. What an example to the other top spiritual figures. "Ambassadors" from Pakistan came to see (Bogouddin) to try to persuade him, and he received dozens of letters with warnings and threats. Finally the dushman ringleaders swore on the Koran to annihilate the "Red pir." A veritable hunt was organized for him. The bandits slaughtered the families of several of his murids. Fearing for the young revolutionary's life, the government moved him to Kabul. He is now a member of the Executive Committee of the Supreme Council of Ulema and is responsible for practical work in the council.

... Just three life stories. But thousands of destinies resemble them, and all honest members of the Afghan clergy are traveling a similar path. They are the majority. They understand that the dawn of a new life has broken over their motherland, and they welcome it.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON VISIT BY PRK'S CHAN SI

Met by Tikhonov, Others

LD170652 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport he was met by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Holds Talks With Tikhonov

LD171125 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- Soviet-Kampuchean talks have opened in the Grand Kremlin Palace today. They are held between Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Chan Si, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Chan Si arrived on an official visit in Moscow in the morning today at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

TASS On Visit

LD162033 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. The newspaper PRAVDA today carries Chan Si's biography and photograph.

In foreign policy, the People's Republic of Kampuchea is carrying out a course towards developing relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and Laos, and with other countries of the socialist community. Kampuchea is pursuing jointly with Vietnam and Laos a constructive line towards establishing an atmosphere of trust, goodneighbourliness, and equitable cooperation in south-eastern Asia, towards turning that region into a zone of peace and stability.

Chan Si is making a great personal contribution to developing Soviet-Kampuchean relations. He has earlier visited the Soviet Union.

Soviet people cordially welcome Chan Si and in his person the friendly Kampuchean people, and express confidence that this visit will help promote fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Kampuchea, the interests of strengthening peace in Asia and the world at large.

SRV'S TRUONG CHINH MAKES MOSCOW STOPOVER

PM161102 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "En Route to Ulaanbaatar"]

[Text] An SRV party and state delegation headed by Truong Chinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of state, made a stopover in Moscow 11-13 July en route to Mongolia on an official friendly visit.

The delegation was met and seen off at the airport by G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department; M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister; other officials; Mongolian Ambassador to the USSR Bat-Ochiryn Gotob; and Nguyen Van Quang, SRV charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

PRAVDA ON VNA REPORT OF 'MASSIVE SHELLING' BY PRC

PM161217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Provocation Continues"]

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Jul -- As the Vietnamese News Agency, VNA, reports, the Chinese side is continuing to commit acts of armed provocation along the border with the SRV.

In the first 10 days of July Chinese artillery repeatedly subjected border districts in the northern Vietnamese Province of Ha Tuyen to massive shelling. There have been many civilian casualties and serious material damage has been caused. Vehicles traveling along roads close to the border have also been fired on. Thus, on 29 June a bus was shelled and seven people were killed or seriously injured, VNA points out.

MOSCOW ON NEW ZEALAND ELECTIONS' EFFECT ON ANZUS

LD162213 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 16 Jul 84

[TASS report: "Provocation Continues"]

[Text] The latest session of the ANZUS military bloc which unites Australia, New Zealand, and the United States of America has begun in Wellington, the capital of New Zealand. Such sessions have been held every year since 1951 in one of the capitals of the three countries at the level of chiefs of foreign policy departments. They are held in strict secrecy since predominantly military programs are discussed. However, the general political atmosphere surrounding the talks in Wellington is, of course, no secret, and I ask my colleague, commentator Yevgeniy Kachanov, to tell of this:

[Kachanov] The situation that has now arisen at the session of the ANZUS Council could be termed paradoxical. Indeed, present at the session from New Zealand is the government's minister of foreign affairs, who no longer represents anyone. Last Saturday, parliamentary elections were held at which the National Party of Prime Minister Muldoon, which has ruled for 10 years, suffered a crushing defeat. Although officially the present government will rule for an additional 12 days, it is already being called the former government. And thus it is precisely these former government figures who are participating at the session in Wellington. It is precisely they who will determine New Zealand's military commitments within the ANZUS bloc for another full year. However, access to the conference room is denied to the Labor Party representatives who beat them in the elections. Naturally this is illogical, but it is precisely the situation being arranged by the United States, which initiated the establishment of the ANZUS bloc, and has been setting its tone since.

The ANZUS pact, signed in 1951, says that this military alliance is the first step in the development of a more comprehensive regional system of collective defense in the Pacific Ocean region. There is no one in the bloc's area of operation against whom one has to defend oneself; however, the build-up of U.S. military might is in full swing, particularly in recent times. Further, Washington is making attempts to spread ANZUS's sphere of operation to other regions of the globe, in particular, to the Indian Ocean. As the U.S. press wrote, Secretary of State Shultz was charged on the eve of his trip to Wellington, with the task of livening up the activity of the bloc, the unity of which, the White House believes has been under threat as a result of the growing protests in Australia and New Zealand against military alliance with the United States, and against Washington's intensifying military activity in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean.

I don't really know about the livening up, but in any case Shultz will try to delay, if only for a year, the adoption of decisions that might result in the collapse of the bloc. The Labor Party, which was victorious in Saturday's elections, has been in favor of a review of the conditions of New Zealand's membership in this military alliance for a long time. One of the Laborites' preelection promises was even more specific: to prohibit the entry into New Zealand ports of U.S. nuclear aircraft carriers and submarines, as well as any naval vessels carrying nuclear weapons. Apart from this, it is proposed to establish a 200 mile nuclear-free zone around New Zealand. The Labor foreign policy program also speaks of efforts to set up nuclear-free zones in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean with the participation of other states of the region. It is known that the public of these countries support these ideas in a most active way. And you can understand, comrades, that if this idea is put into practice, it will mean an end to the aggressive ANZUS bloc.

However, the new government of New Zealand has not yet been formed. It will, as I have already said, start work in 12 days. We will see what its first steps will be like.

U.S. POLITICIAN INTERFERES IN PHILIPPINE POLITICS

LD162145 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1318 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Manila, 16 Jul (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Sergey Almazov reports:

The recent visit to this country by Stephen Solarz, chairman of the U.S. Congress Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs has served as testimony to another uncerecermonious interference by the United States in the internal affairs of the Philippines. This congressman is famous for his utterances against the government of Ferdinand Marcos, as well as for his attempts to drag through the U.S. Congress resolutions which foist the U.S. variation of a solution to one internal-policy issue or the other on the Philippines.

S. Solarz declined to reveal to journalists the aims of his trip to Manila, although the program for his visit speaks for itself. In the course of a day he met with several opposition leaders, businessmen, and religious activists critical of the government. He also had a meeting with the leaders of a private organization -- the National Movement for Free Elections -- who, in the course of summing up the results of the May parliamentary elections, gave a distorted picture of the voting results, attempting by the same token to mislead the popular masses regarding voters support for the ruling coalition, Movement for a New Society, headed by President F.M. Marcos.

The progressive public of the Philippines is indignant at the uncerecermonious behavior of the U.S. travelers. "We are too hospitable to congressmen such as Solarz and our criticism of their interference in the Philippines' internal affairs frequently sounds too quiet," writes T. Valencia, the famous Philippine political observer, in today's edition of the DAILY EXPRESS newspaper.

HUNGARY'S KATONA RECEIVED BY KUZNETSOV

PM161458 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On a Working Visit"]

[Text] I. Katona, secretary of the Hungarian Presidential Council, was on a working visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium 9-12 July.

He was received by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I. Katona and the comrades accompanying him had meetings and talks with T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Hungarian comrades were briefed on the work being done by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation. They exchanged experience on issues concerning the activity of the two countries' representative bodies in the spheres of state, economic, social, and cultural building and the development of socialist democracy. They also discussed issues of the further deepening of cooperation between the supreme organs of state power of the USSR and Hungary.

The talks were attended by the Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, S. Rajnai.

At the airport, I. Katona was seen off by T.N. Menteshashvili, other officials, and S. Rajnai.

SOVIET WARSHIPS TO VISIT POLISH PORT 19-23 JUL

PM171009 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit to Poland by Soviet Warships"]

[Text] A detachment of Soviet warships comprising the missile cruiser Groznyy and the escort vessel Svirepnyy, sailing under the flag of Admiral I.M. Kapitanets, commander of the twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet, will make an official friendly visit to the port of Gdynia from 19 through 23 July at the invitation of General of Arms F. Siwicki, Polish defense minister.

The Soviet sailors will take part in celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic.

PM161433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[Text] Another "missile junket" is under way in the U.S. capital. It has been organized by Pentagon chief C. Weinberger and FRG Defense Minister M. Woerner, who is there on a visit. According to agency reports, they have signed an agreement on a very big new military program for the two main "pillars of NATO." It entails complete modernization of the ground to air missile systems on West German territory. To this end, new systems, the U.S. Patriot system and the Franco-West German Roland system, with thousands of the corresponding missiles, will be deployed there. Military firms on both sides of the Atlantic will receive another fat sum because the program's cost runs into billions.

It is perfectly obvious that the arms race is receiving yet another powerful shot in the arm, and Bonn is by no means a passive partner in the matter. On the Rhine recently they have been engaging more and more actively in building up both the FRG's military potential and West German military production.

For instance, take the recently published new draft West German budget. Social expenditures are sharply cut back, while on the other hand, direct military appropriations are leaping 3.7 percent. At the same time, Bonn is literally acting as the pioneer of various projects for the so-called "tank of the future," "the aircraft of the nineties," and so forth. Behind the screen of "joint West European projects," the technology of West Germany's own modern armaments production is being perfected. They are eager to reach foreign markets with these armaments.

It must be frankly stated that not only some West German politicians, but industrialists as well have forgotten the 1945 oath to never again engage in military speculation. Now Bonn has secured the repeal of the last international restrictions on military production, wringing from its partners in the West European alliance consent to lift the ban on the production of bombers for strategic purposes and of long-range missiles.

The deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in the FRG, the major new military agreement with the United States, and West Germany's own military programs for at least a decade to come -- all this obviously has nothing to do with the "peace with a minimum of weapons" that Chancellor H. Kohl solemnly promised his people. On the contrary, it emerges that Bonn is dragging the country deeper into the whirlpool of the arms race and military preparations, which threaten fatal consequences for peace and security in Europe. Although this is being done in unison with the present U.S. Administration's adventurist course, it is just as obvious that it is abhorrent to the clearly expressed will of the overwhelming majority of the FRG people.

Certain circles on the Rhine are hastening to declare that their militarist affairs and ventures are some kind of purely "internal matter," but the peoples of Europe, who have experienced the hardships of two world wars unleashed from German soil, cannot, understandably, take an equitable, impartial view of the perturbing new facts connected with German imperialism's military muscle-building.

FRG REACTION TO SOVIET MEMORANDUM REVIEWED

DW162118 Moscow International Service in German 1600 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] The Soviet memorandum to the FRG Government in connection with the decision of the West European Union to lift the ban imposed on the FRG through international agreements on the production of strategic bombers and long-range missiles, has elicited strong reaction in Bonn. Two statements in particular struck our commentator Vladimir Ostrogorskiy: one by Minister of State in the Federal Foreign Ministry Alois Mertes and the other by Federal Defense Minister Manfred Woerner.

It is not the point that both Bonn ministers promptly repudiated the Soviet warning following the usual line of kowtowing to Washington and NATO, our commentator states. What is much more striking is their unintentional and absolutely extraordinary confirmation of the motives the Soviet memorandum is based on, as has become clear from their logic -- if we can talk about that at all -- and their considerations.

Let us begin with Mertes. In a speech he gave in Bonn, this influential Christian Democratic Union [CDU] politician could only reiterate the notorious demands of West German revanchists for a revision of the European borders, in other words, for a restoration of Germany within the borders of the third Reich. Mr Mertes even threatened -- although in veiled form -- to breach the FRG-USSR treaty if the Soviet Union did not recognize the legitimacy of these revanchist demands. It was as if the letter and spirit of the Moscow Treaty did not aim at consolidating peaceful order in Europe and did not establish the inviolability of the present borders in Europe resulting from the defeat of the fascist Reich and postwar developments on German soil!

By backing the revanchists and their demands, Mr Mertes intentionally or unintentionally revealed something that is an acknowledged fact for Bonn -- the FRG's access to a new type of armament. Therefore, Bonn successfully urged the West European Union to take the decision lifting restrictions on the production of strategic weapons by the Federal Republic. This will enable the Bundeswehr to directly threaten the security of the FRG's neighbors near and far.

The FRG, which is threatened by no one and against which no territorial claims are made, as the Soviet memorandum has stressed, will now get its own strategic bombers and long-range missiles. By the way, Bonn is eagerly maintaining that it does not want to make use of the West European Union's decision. It says that it is only interested in the principle of equality.

What this idealism is worth was indicated -- unintentionally, of course -- by Defense Minister Woerner in his speech at Georgetown University in America. I want to deal with two aspects of his speech in particular.

First, the minister insisted on praising military power. Contrary to all historic experience of the Federal Republic and its predecessors, and even though Bonn has repeatedly stated that political problems in Europe cannot be resolved by military force these days, Mr Woerner boasted of the Federal Republic's contribution to the intensification of European armament and called for intensifying the policy of strength toward the Soviet Union.

Second, Defense Minister Woerner made it clear in Georgetown that there is a close connection between the U.S. nuclear arsenal and the Federal Republic's Armed Forces, and that they must complement one another.

We must admit that Mr Woerner did not have to resort to hypocrisy or talk about some idealistic equality to explain the reasons for the Federal Republic's start of a new arms round. Thus it is no accident that Bonn has enforced the decision by the West European Union -- the decision on lifting the ban on the production of strategic bombers and long-range missiles -- as well as earlier decisions on lifting restrictions on FRG arms production. I want to stress this in particular, dear listeners.

However, it is strange that Bonn pretends it is interested in good relations with the Soviet Union. This can probably only be explained by the fact that they have realized the necessity of taking into account the firm desire of the majority of the Federal citizens to learn from the tragic mistakes of the past that nearly plunged the German nation into an irreparable catastrophe. However, the past has also taught us that it is only deeds and not words that count with responsible state politicians. The Soviet Union, which lost 20 million citizens in the last war through German weapons, does not forget that, and we hope that this will not be forgotten in the Federal Republic either.

SERIOUS DIFFERENCES EXIST BETWEEN NATO, GREECE

LD142019 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1540 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jul (TASS) -- TASS commentator Igor Maslov writes:

Washington and the NATO leadership continue to exert pressure on Greece with the aim of forcing Athens to unquestioningly submit to the aggressive and adventuristic course of the American and NATO military. As you know, A. Papandreou's socialist government opposes the siting of new American first-strike nuclear weapons in West Europe, criticizes the policy of the Reagan administration in the international arena and its positions on disarmament questions, and refuses to take part in a number of maneuvers of the North Atlantic bloc.

Further evidence of the NATO policy of "arm twisting" toward Greece has been the lightning trip to Athens by a high-ranking representative of the alliance, supreme commander of the joint NATO Armed Forces in Europe, General B. Rogers.

The aim of his trip, according to news agency reports, is in no doubt: To obtain concessions from Athens on a number of military issues, in particular on the participation of Greek troops in NATO maneuvers in the Aegean Sea, as well as on the issue of creating a NATO regional headquarters in the Greek town of Larisa. On this issue, too, there exist serious differences between Greece and the NATO leadership.

After his talks with A. Papandreou, Rogers declined to make any statement to journalists. At the same time, A. Drosos, Greek deputy minister for national defense, UPI reports, told press representatives: "We have difficulties with NATO on many issues."

In this connection, local political observers recall that R. Burt, U.S. assistant secretary of state, recently declared in a threatening tone that the United States no longer desires to maintain "friendly relations" with Greece. In reply to this declaration, an Athens spokesman pointed out that "the Greek Government will not submit to direct or indirect pressure under any circumstances. Greece is not a colony of the United States," he stressed.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN ATTEND FRENCH EMBASSY RECEPTION

PM161211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the Occasion of a Holiday"]

[Text] Claude Arnaud, French ambassador to the USSR, has held a reception to mark the Bastille Day national holiday.

The reception was attended by G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

PRAVDA REPORTS FRENCH CP DELEGATION'S VISIT

PM121405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Studying Experience"]

[Text] A French Communist Party delegation was in the Soviet Union 2-8 July at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee to study the CPSU's activity in the sphere of the comprehensive resolution of problems of scientific and technical progress and the social development of the socialist society and in improving the Soviet people's living and working conditions.

The French Communist Party delegation was received and had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Department of Heavy Industry and Power, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education. The delegation went to Voronezh, where it had a meeting at Voronezh Obkom and visited the Novovoronezh nuclear power station, an industrial enterprise, and a scientific research institute, as well as a kolkhoz.

USSR, ITALY MERCHANT MARINE MINISTERS MEET

LD140945 Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- The positive development of commercial and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Italy was pointed out in the course of their talks by Timofey Guzhenko, USSR minister of the merchant marine, and Italian Merchant Marine Minister Gianuario Carta who stayed in this country on an official visit.

They expressed shared interest in further perfecting cooperation in sea shipping, the newspaper VODNIY TRANSPORT reported today.

The Soviet and Italian merchant marine ministers agreed to hold another meeting of technical commissions later this year, as envisioned by the 1972 Soviet-Italian Intergovernmental Treaty on High-Sea Merchant Shipping.

The two countries' delegations were instructed to examine a number of practical questions of cooperation, in particular the carriage of bilateral-trade cargoes by sea and the mutual chartering of ships.

U.S. TRIES TO CONTROL SCANDINAVIA'S E. BLOC TIES

PM161501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Kuznetsov "Commentator's Column": "Asking Too Much"]

[Text] The countries of northern Europe are now the object of increased attention from the U.S. ruling circles. This time it takes the form of a "landing" by a whole group of Republican senators headed by R. Lugar, who is very influential on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The visit by the prominent overseas guests began in Denmark and will continue on the territory of its Nordic neighbors and Finland.

Addressing a press conference even before the trip began, the delegation members stated bluntly that they will be trying to secure an intensification of the military preparations of America's allies in the North Atlantic pact in view of the "growing Soviet threat," particularly "on NATO's northern flank." The Washington politicians are clearly alarmed by the growing reluctance of the Danes and Norwegians to help fuel war hysteria. Washington is particularly irritated, for example, by the "special Danish position" on the defense issue that allows, in fact, no scope for the annual 3-percent increase in military appropriations demanded by the Pentagon of its bloc partners, not to mention the Danes' refusal to finance the siting of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe.

The senators expressed their intention to try to step up the role "being played by each NATO country and by the neutral countries in the matter of providing prompt warning of attack." No more, no less than that! But are Washington's representatives not assuming a lot in so impudently trying to also include the non-NATO states of northern Europe in the sphere of the U.S. leadership's military-political calculations?

According to Danish press reports, Washington's envoys are worried about another aspect of international relations: they would very much like to establish truly comprehensive control over the Nordic states' trade and economic ties with the socialist countries. It is well known that despite Washington's continuous and particularly loud cries recently, the Nordic countries still advocate the development of normal cooperation in the economic and trade spheres with the Soviet Union and its socialist community partners. This, of course, runs counter to the present U.S. Administration's course toward increasing tension in the world.

In other words, the discrepancy between the U.S. leadership's ambitions in Europe and the realities of the European states, in this case the Nordic states, is the main reason for the feverish activity of the senatorial landing party sent by Washington.

FINLAND'S SORSA CITED ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE PROPOSAL

PM161528 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent N. Ivanov report: "Finland: Exceptionally Topical"]

[Text] Helsinki -- The idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe has not lost its topicality, Finland's Prime Minister K. Sorsa declared.

The prime minister noted that the proposal for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic region must be supported by guarantees on the part of the great powers not to use nuclear weapons against the agreement's signatories.

It is well known that from the very beginning, the Soviet Union supported U. Kekkonen's proposals on this issue. Our country has repeatedly expressed its readiness to aid in the implementation of peace-loving initiatives by practical steps. It is only the United States and its NATO allies that have constantly blocked Finland's constructive proposals. "The creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe will be a specific contribution to the strengthening of European security," K. Sorsa said. "This goal is pursued by the proposal for a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and the Swedish initiative to create a corridor free from nuclear weapons in central Europe."

Finland's prime minister expressed concern at the danger with which the spread of the arms race to outer space is fraught. It is necessary, K. Sorsa stressed, to start a dialogue in order to prevent the militarization of space.

GEYVANDOV HITS ISRAELI STANCE ON LEBANON PEACE

PM161235 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 84 Morning Edition

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "Positive Shifts"]

[Text] For the first time in many months and years heartening news is being received from Lebanon, inspiring cautious optimism that the internal political crisis may be overcome. The program to ensure security in greater Beirut drawn up by R. Karami's government of national conciliation has been implemented in the main. Its last stage was the reopening of the Lebanese capital's international airport and also its seaport. An agreement on the exchange of POW's has been reached. It is expected that the implementation of the plan to ensure security in the Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh Mountains will begin any day now. Steps are being taken to normalize the situation in Tripoli, in the north of the country.

The steps that have been taken toward ending the civil war must be seen as the first practical result of the accords reached in Lausanne last March at the national reconciliation conference. I am gratified to note this fact for the additional reason that, when I was reporting on the work of the Lausanne meeting at the time, I expressed the hope that the internal political development in Lebanon would take precisely this turn (despite, incidentally, the pessimism with which Western news media received the conference's final document). It is all the more gladdening today to hear the following appraisal of the prevailing situation given by Prime Minister R. Karami: "In the state as a whole, and in the administration in particular, there is a completely different atmosphere. Our political principles and our methods have changed. Formerly people kept coming up against various kinds of restrictions, and they possibly thought that Lebanon would never again be united. This split Lebanon, and it split the government. But now we are all acting as one family and, in the government too, unity is being restored."

This development of events in Lebanon heartens that country's friends, who want to see its territorial integrity, unity, and independence inviolable. The exception, as always, is Washington and, of course, the Israeli rulers who have already on several occasions expressed their "concern" at the success of the steps taken by Beirut to end the civil war. This "concern" is relatively easy to explain. The normalization of the situation and restoration of peace inside Lebanon will enable the Lebanese to fully concentrate their efforts on the struggle to liberate the south of the country from the oppression of the Israeli occupation, and R. Karami's government makes no secret of its intentions in this respect. The development of events according to this scenario does not, however, suit the expansionists in Tel Aviv in the least.

Judging by appearances, having occupied southern Lebanon after the June 1982 aggression, the Israeli rulers are working toward turning it into a colonial appendage of their country. This is being done on the far-fetched pretext of "guaranteeing the security" of Israel's northern borders, although no one has made the least attempt to answer the legitimate question: Since when and why should the security of one state be ensured through the occupation of part of another sovereign state? Economic considerations come by no means last in these expansionist plans. After all, farmers in southern Lebanon have always been in competition with the masters of the Israeli kibbutzim producing the same agricultural products, and the "scorched earth" policy implemented by the occupation forces on the territory of southern Lebanon pursues, apart from everything else, the additional aim of getting rid of this competition. Added to this must be southern Lebanon's water resources, such as the Litani River, which have long been avidly coveted by the Tel Aviv rulers.

For this reason a territorially and nationally united Lebanon does not suit the Israeli expansionists in any respect. They show this openly by attempting to regain the positions they lost after the annulment of the one-sided 17 May 1983 agreement, exerting direct pressure on the Lebanese Government, and demanding that direct negotiations be held on "guaranteeing the security" of Israel's northern borders. Otherwise, Tel Aviv threatens to provoke a new explosion of the situation in the country. In addition, Israel's continuing occupation of southern Lebanon contains the constant, latent threat of an expansion of the Israeli military intervention. The Likud bloc government could implement this at any moment, especially now, to take advantage of the outburst of chauvinism that accompanies such operations in order to improve its own chances in the 23 July general election. It must, after all, be assumed that the recent Israeli Air Force missile and bomb strikes against northern Lebanon were not fortuitous.

All Tel Aviv's "claims" against Lebanon have Washington's most vigorous support. It would be strange if it were otherwise, don't you think!? That support begins with encouragement for the Israeli aggressors' political "aspirations" and is backed up by a buildup of Israel's military potential. Considerable indignation was caused among the Lebanese public by the behavior of U.S. State Department spokesman Pelletreau, who, as the Beirut newspaper L'ORIENT LE JOUR wrote, "demanded during his recent visit to Lebanon that direct talks be held with Israel, although the United States knows very well what Lebanon's position on this issue is -- indirect talks within the framework of UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 and the 1949 cease-fire agreement." In other words, in acting to please its "strategic ally," Washington is again trying by use of arm-twisting to deflect the Lebanese Government from its just stances and to force it to renounce the requirement that the decision on unconditional withdrawal of Israeli occupation troops from Lebanon unanimously adopted in the UN Security Council be unconditionally fulfilled. Those people who thought that the U.S. Administration had learned some lessons from the fiasco of the 17 May 1983 agreement which it helped to foist on Lebanon were wrong.

There is nothing surprising in the fact that Israel is trying, with U.S. support, to wreck the process of normalizing the situation in Lebanon and to prevent the restoring of peace and stability in that country. The question is a different one. How can Israel's schemes find a response among those who call themselves either the "Lebanese front" or the "Lebanese forces"? I think that it must now be clear to everyone in Lebanon that the country is confronted by a choice: either a political settlement and national reconciliation, or a continuation of the civil war, which threatens loss of sovereignty and independence. And there is no doubt that to choose the former would serve the national interests not only of the Lebanese people but of the Arabs as a whole. It would do so principally by removing the Lebanese crisis from the path leading to the resolution of the most important problem of a Near East settlement -- the Palestinian question.

NEW COMPOSITION OF EGYPTIAN CABINET NOTED

LD170638 Moscow TASS in English 0628 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo July 17 -- The composition of a new Government of Egypt was officially announced here. The previous cabinet resigned in connection with the May elections for the People's Assembly (parliament).

Under a presidential decree Kamal Hasan 'Ali has been appointed as prime minister. Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah retains his post of deputy prime minister, defence minister and minister of military production. Ahmad Ismat 'Abd al-Majid who was previously the A.R.E. Ambassador to the U.N.O. for several years, has been appointed foreign minister and Ahmad Rushdi minister of the interior. In all the new cabinet includes nine new ministers.

AL-AHALI CITED ON RESUMPTION OF USSR-EGYPT TIES

LD132048 Mosciw International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 13 Jul 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Nikolay Grechkov]

[Text] AL-AHALI, organ of the National Progressive Unionist Party in Egypt, published a commentary on the normalization of Soviet-Egyptian diplomatic relation. It welcomed this step, saying that it has become a great act in the issue of strengthening Egypt's sovereignty and independence and has ended a sad period of the history of Egyptian foreign policy, during which the country did not (?respond) to national interests as much as it kept some foreign masters happy.

AL-AHALI said that on the basis of the experience of Egyptian history we know that the Soviet Union has always helped Egypt as much as possible in all its battles for national independence and against foreign aggression and the policy of looting, and in the issue of eradicating backwardness. Egypt's past experience is a model of fruitful cooperation between an independent and liberated state and a great socialist country.

Finally AL-AHALI said that, under the circumstances of pressures from the United States, whether direct or through Israel, it would be a loss not to rely on the Soviet Union in defending the country's national interests.

KUWAITI DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS GEORGIAN SSR

PM161533 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[Report by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Lieutenant Colonel A. Yurkin: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, arrived in Tbilisi 14 July.

The Kuwaiti guest was welcomed at the airport by Colonel General V.M. Arkhipov, commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasian Military District, and other Soviet generals and officers.

The Kuwaiti defense minister visited the district training center, where he attended company tactical exercises including field firing practice. He called on one of the units and visited the museum of the district's troops. The Kuwaiti guest acquainted himself with Tbilisi's sights and visited Georgia's Museum of People's Architecture.

Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah was accompanied by Admiral N.N. Amelko, USSR Armed Forces deputy chief of General Staff; P.S. Akopov, Soviet ambassador to Kuwait, and also A.N. al-Jarrah, the Kuwaiti ambassador to the USSR.

Colonel General V.M. Arkhipov, the district commander, gave a dinner in honor of the Kuwaiti defense minister.

ANGOLAN PARTY DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT

PM161213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola Labor Party (MPLA-PT), an MPLA-PT delegation headed by J. Carlos Gomes, chief of the Central Committee Department for Assisting Mass Public Organizations, was in the Soviet Union 2 through 13 July.

Meetings and conversations with the delegation were held at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work and International Departments, the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, the AUCCTU, the Committee of Soviet Women, the V.I. Lenin Young Pioneer Organization Central Committee, and the USSR Writers Union. The delegation made a trip to Odessa, where it was received at the Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom and visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The MPLA-PT delegation rated the CPSU's work experience highly in strengthening party ties with the masses and enhancing the role of mass public organizations. It stressed the great significance of the assistance that the Soviet Union is giving to Angola building a new life.

U.S. STEPS UP RADIO PROPAGANDA TO AFRICA

LD162024 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English 1630 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] The African countries are the objects of unceasing Western hostile propaganda campaigns. In this connection, the ETHIOPIAN HERALD has appealed to the independent African countries to step up their struggle against the dominance of the Western mass media, which is intentionally distorting the development of events in the countries of the continent and conducting ideological sabotage against them. International imperialism is assigning constantly more and more significance to the organization and implementation of its propaganda aggression against the forces of peace and progress to its radio stations, and in particular to the Voice of America, its chief mouthpiece.

As noted by the American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, the Reagan administration is fully determined to raise the role of radio broadcasting as a tool of its foreign policy. And this is not accidental, for in the developing countries, including the African states, where the percentage of illiteracy is still rather high, the radio remains the most effective means for foreign policy propaganda. In addition to that, many African countries are deprived of access to air space and have no opportunity to organize their own radio broadcasting systems; thus not being able to rebuff the Western misinformers and radio saboteurs. Washington's means of ideological sabotage on the air spares no efforts or funds. The budget of the Voice of America is growing speedily, and in percentage it exceeds even the growing allocations for military purposes. At present the budget comprises the sum of \$151 million, but in the 1985 fiscal year which starts on 1 October in the United States, allocations for the radio station will grow by another 28 percent.

The increased budget of the VOA will permit the construction of eight new retransmitting stations, each of which will be equipped with powerful transmitters and the latest models of antennas. Construction is already proceeding on South African territory of new radio transmitters for the Voice of America, permitting to greatly increase the efficiency of radio propaganda to the African countries. And this is all being done in addition to the fact that already as it is, Washington is fouling up the air with its flood of malicious slanders in 42 different languages, and for almost 1,000 hours a week. And for Africa, it has assigned 120 hours a week.

According to the American press, there are now about 200 regular employees of the VOA, compiling programs for Africa, who are working in United States information centers that have agencies throughout the continent. In addition to that, in Abidjan, Nairobi, and certain other African cities, regular correspondent points have been opened which constantly investigate the tastes and interests of the African listeners. And in addition to that, slanderous and provocative fabrications are supplied to radio saboteurs by more than 150 so-called scientific institutes and foundations, along with experts from the Pentagon's psychological warfare department, the State Department, and of course the American Central Intelligence Agency. An example of the indiscriminate and slanderous lies that emanate from reports of the VOA were heard over the radio in April of this year. In this broadcast, the authors permitted listeners to hear what was allegedly supposed to be a bomb explosion occurring in the Angolan town of Huambo, where a house was supposed to have been blown up as the result of which many persons were ostensibly hurt and killed. And the Voice of America declared this was an operation of some sort of rebels.

This false report was broadcast in order to cover up the true guilty parties of this inhuman act -- namely the special agencies of the United States of America and South Africa, operating jointly in keeping with a secret agreement between Washington and Pretoria to destabilize the situation in Angola. The stepping up of the undermining activities of the Voice of America is the component part of the so-called program of democracy and public diplomacy proclaimed by Washington. Implementing this ambitious program, aimed against all progressive and peaceful forces of the world, the Reagan administration is resorting to regular brigandage on the air. The radio has literally been turned into a tool for interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states, and for conducting undermining activities against them. It is therefore not surprising that the press of many countries of the world call the Voice of America, the VOA, a tool of neocolonialist policy of the United States of America, or USA.

NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

PM161423 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Revolution Anniversary"]

[Text] The working people of Nicaragua, under the leadership of their combat vanguard -- the Sandinist National Liberation Front -- have achieved considerable successes in effecting socioeconomic transformations and building a democratic society. This was noted 11 July at a ceremonial meeting of representatives of the Moscow public devoted to the 5th anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution.

The speaker, AUCCTU Secretary V.N. Makeyev, said that the Soviet people express true solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle for the right to free and independent **development** and the just **resolving** of the tension in Central America. They demand that the provocations and subversion against the sovereign state be halted.

It was emphasized that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Nicaragua serve the interests of the two peoples and the strengthening of peace and international security.

The recent Soviet-Nicaraguan summit marks a new stage in the development of these relations.

Jacinto Suarez Espinoza, Nicaraguan ambassador to the USSR, stated that Soviet-Nicaraguan relations are based on principles of equality, respect, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The meeting was attended by G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

Nuriyev Attends Reception

PM161411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark Holiday"]

[Text] Jacinto Suarez Espinoza, Nicaraguan ambassador to the USSR, held a reception 12 July to mark the 5th anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution.

The reception was attended by G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

Delegation to Nicaragua Ceremonies

LD161242 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] An official Soviet delegation has left Moscow for Managua to take part in celebrations connected with the fifth anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution. The anniversary is marked on 19th July. The delegation is led by the deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Temirbek Koshoyev.

U.S. MERCENARIES ACCUSED OF CW USE IN NICARAGUA

LD131927 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Guayaquil July 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Mikhail Stepanov reports:

A conference of peace forces of Latin American countries opened here. It will discuss a number of regional problems connected with the United States' political, economic and military expansion and will also work out a programme of joint actions aimed at the curbing of the militaristic intrigues of the Reagan administration. Taking part in the conference are President of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra, representatives of a number of African states.

In their speeches, the participants in the forum stressed that the adventurist policy of the White House in whose framework the piratic attack on Grenada has been made and the undeclared war against Nicaragua is waged, jeopardizes peace and security of peoples in Latin America and the whole world.

The conference sharply condemned the use by U.S. mercenaries of chemical weapons in piratic sallies against Nicaragua. The facts of the use of chemical weapons by the U.S. mercenaries have been revealed.

The peoples of Latin America and the whole world must oppose the hegemonistic aspirations of the U.S. Administration with their single front, Ecuadoran Vice President Leon Roldos Aguilera said at the conference. The tragedy like that of the peoples of Guatemala and Grenada must not be repeated. The problems of war and peace are a concern of entire mankind and are to be decided by peoples of the world, he said.

DUARTE SEEKS FUNDS IN EUROPE TO MAINTAIN REGIME

LD162318 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] The newly made president of El Salvador, Napoleon Duarte, has begun a 10-day tour of Western Europe. Viktor Olin of our staff has this comment:

The program of the tour includes visits to Federal Germany, France, and Belgium, where Duarte will meet with local officials and representatives of the Common Market. The official purpose of the tour is to secure funds for small-sized enterprise and housing construction in El Salvador. Duarte's visit to Western Europe is undertaken at a time when his regime finds it more and more difficult to obtain money for arms purchases, and for punitive operations, from such a traditional source as the U.S. budget. Congressmen agree to allocations more and more reluctantly, understanding that assistance to organizers of political terror, of which tens of thousands of El Salvadorans have already become victims, may seriously damage their further political career.

Nothing seems to help, either the farce of so-called democratic elections, which put in power Duarte, the man guilty of mass murders, or the public assurances by President Reagan that democracy and justice have allegedly triumphed in El Salvador. Washington and its henchmen are therefore compelled to look for roundabout ways. There are facts to confirm this assumption. A long list of officials and organizations Duarte intends to meet with and visit include the Adenauer Foundation of Federal Germany. Although it is listed as an organization of minor importance, the Adenauer Foundation did a lot to put Duarte in power. Its mediation was used to launder the funds the CIA allocated to guarantee Duarte's victory at the presidential elections. The channel already tested can now be used for receiving from the same source more funds needed to keep Duarte in the chair of president. Official aid received in Western Europe should serve as a cover.

Washington, however, does not have any illusions about Duarte's ability to defend properly so-called U.S. vital interests, by suppressing a popular movement against social and economic inequality. According to the LOS ANGELES TIMES, the National Security Council has recently asked the Pentagon, the CIA and the

State Department to draft emergency plans should the military situation in El Salvador deteriorate. There are also plans to use U.S. troops in operations against the rebels, and to make air strikes against their bases. In other words, nothing is changing, either in El Salvador or around it.

Washington's policy towards a small country in Central America has not changed. Just as before, it banks on pro-American political puppets, whose duty is to wage a war against their own people with U.S. arms. In case of their failure, a U.S. armed intervention is planned. Just as in the past, the chief causes of the tragedy of El Salvador -- social and economic injustice and political oppression -- are fully ignored. What is changing is only the methods used by Washington. Faced with protests and mounting criticism of its policy in Central America, Washington is compelled to maneuver. The attempts to make partners in NATO accomplices of this policy are part of the maneuvering; and this is one of the goals of Napoleon Duarte's trip to Western Europe.

U.S. WANTS PUPPET AS GRENADA PRIME MINISTER

LD161131 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Georgetown July 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Mikhail Fokin reports:

Washington is hastily trying to select a puppet to be installed in the office of prime minister of Grenada. One of such "candidates" is dictator Eric Gairy, who was deposed by the revolution.

The United Labour Party, whose leader is Gairy, has started an "election campaign". In the manifesto issued by it, former dictator Gairy notorious for the forming of gangs of hired murderers to make short shrift of opposition and for the stealing of 20 million dollars from the treasury is described as the sole recognised leader of Grenada respected world wide. "Credit" is given to Gairy for contributing as much as he could to the overthrow of the Maurice Bishop government.

BOOK OF GROMYKO SPEECHES, WRITINGS PUBLISHED

LD161643 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 16 TASS -- "Along the Leninist Course of Peace", this is the title of the book of selected speeches and articles by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko that recently came off the press. This is the continuation of the publishing of his speeches, articles and other materials started with the publishing in 1978 of the book entitled "In the Name of the Triumph of the Leninist Foreign Policy."

The book covers the main directions and key problems of the peaceful foreign policy of the USSR, the activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state in many spheres in the international arena. The main task of the present is to uphold peace and security of peoples, to avert nuclear catastrophe, such is the keynote of Andrey Gromyko's book.

The book was brought out by the political literature publishers.

AIRPORT BORDER GUARDS INTERCEPT CONTRABAND

PM161335 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 10 Jul 84 p 4

[Article by Reserve Colonel Aleksandr Serdyuk under the rubric "Daily Routine on the Border": "Boots With a Lining"]

[Text] From what points of the earth do airliners not arrive at this airport near Moscow! Among the passengers are scientific and sports delegations and representatives of Western business circles. And, of course, the most restless among the planet's peoples -- tourists.

We are always glad to welcome people who come to us with an open heart and pure intentions. The door of our hospitable house is wide open for them. But it is firmly closed for those who intend to visit us harboring a grudge.

I have spent several days now among the border guards on duty at the airport. As always, they are friendly, and -- as always -- laconic. We are doing our duty, they say, seeing to it that nobody enters our country with forged documents or contraband -- which has changed in nature of late. Gold, all sorts of precious stones, foreign currency -- that is nothing new. But we are now having to deal with a smuggler of a different kind; the number of "quiet" saboteurs smuggling dubious printed matter has increased considerably.

And so they come, hired for dollars, the participants in the "crusade" against communism declared by Reagan. Their task, let us be frank, is not an easy one: delivering material designed to poison human minds to socialist countries. You cannot bring such "baggage" through openly. It is for this reason that they resort to sophisticated ruses, invent hiding places invisible to the untrained eye, and stitch clothes which surpass all, even the most ultramodern fashions...

Peter (Streshen), a British subject, could relate in detail how this is done from personal experience. A young student, he had managed to pick up some knowledge in the sphere of the precise sciences here and there, but he had obviously not come to grips with elementary concepts of human decency, honesty, and conscience. And then he felt the urge to see the world. Naturally, he needed quit a bit of money, but where could he get it? The bait cleverly tossed to Mr (Streshen) by the London bureau of the not unknown NTS [People's Labor Alliance] seemed tempting.

Its staffers, who coordinate their subversive activities with the CIA, promised to pay all the student's expenses on a tourist trip to a socialist country, preferably the USSR. On the way, he could do a little job for the NTS. The service, they claimed, was hardly worth mentioning. Taking a small piece of baggage secretly across the border. No more and no less.

The baggage, the NTS staffers briefed (Streshen), would have to be distributed about his person so that he could disembark from the plane in Moscow with empty hands. He managed to hide in his boots, pants, and jacket 800 (!) copies of leaflets and small brochures slandering our Soviet way of life and extolling the "paradisiacal" life in the West. Part of this baggage -- the leaflets and journals -- was to be scattered by the saboteur in crowded places: buses, trollies, metro trains, and in streets and squares; and the other part put in mail boxes...

At the time this London "dandy" arrived at Sheremetyevo Airport, Captain Yuriy Soldatov was in charge of the border guard detachment. Of average height, thickset, with an open, friendly face, he was walking up and down the hall observing how his subordinates checked entry documents. The young foreign tourist's unnatural corpulence and awkward gait aroused Soldatov's suspicion. A few minutes later the "tourist" was in one of the customs offices, and was dispatched on the first flight in the opposite direction.

Officer Vladimir Tikhiy from the political department of the Moscow OKPP [Separate Border Control Post] showed me some incriminating photographs. A customs office. A middle-aged lady sits on a sofa hanging her head. Beside her is a fur coat, the entire lining covered with secret pockets stuffed with books whose covers are protruding. What are these books about? They are about the "historic mission of Zionism," about "the true freedom only to be achieved in the West," and other absurd lies of this kind. Had the American woman read these books herself? Does she believe all this nonsense? Does she know what kind of goodies she has brought to the Soviet Union? Naturally, she understood what they were asking her, but she remained silent. Her eyes were hidden behind long eyelashes. In the end, the American woman confessed: she had been promised a lot of money for taking these "goods" to the USSR. By whom? People from the CIA.

Clearly lacking elementary human conscience, the envoys of the Western ideological centers are capable of anything. They can even assume the role of the humble and offended in everyone's eyes.

Richard (Toburn), a British subject and employee of an advertising company in the British capital, arrived at the airport on flight R-289 "A". He was hoping, it goes without saying, to make a solid profit on his trip. After all, his task was to take through 300 books of an anti-Soviet nature unnoticed. An assignment of the selfsame White emigre NTS -- that is to say, the CIA... Take through, but how? Not expecting to catch the Russian customs officials napping, he decided to mount a "psychological attack," to throw them off balance, to embarrass them.

"What are they rummaging about for!" (Toburn) shouted across the hall in an attempt to put other passengers in a similar frame of mind. How long are we to wait here?... The man next in line to him rebuked him.

"How dare you!" (Toburn) shouted again. "I have every right... What a disgrace!... What do they take us for -- smugglers, perhaps? It is a violation of human rights, of the the Helsinki accords! And he carried on...

However, the "champion of human rights" did not succeed in confusing the customs employees. Both the border guards and the customs inspectors quickly understood what was going on. The impatient passenger was dealt with out of turn and, moreover, not in the main hall, but in a separate room so that he was able to unload his secret compartments. Then he was invited to sign an appropriate document and, without leaving the building, buy a return trip ticket. Moscow does not accept such "guests"!

"I hope you were able to form some sort of an impression of the flying 'crusaders'"? -- Lieutenant Tikhiy smiled. "Whom do the organizers of psychological warfare not try to enlist in their forces! People who have no honor and no conscience. That is understandable, since dirty deeds are not worked by clean hands. Have they already told you about the incident during which Captain Mikhail Nikolayevich Ivanov displayed a high level of vigilance? A vigilant and experienced inspector."

The lieutenant colonel had in mind the incident with the newspaper that could at first glance be taken for one of ours, a Soviet newspaper. Really, outwardly it was just like KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, only the articles had not been penned in Moscow, but in Italy, and this fake had been printed at the FRIGIDAIRE press. Described as a special "Afghan Edition," every word was a brazen slander. And what was the aim? To misrepresent the meaning of the events taking place in Afghanistan and present them to the world in a distorted manner. And what did they need someone else's platform for? Here, at least, there is no mystery. Honest people have long known the worth of the yellow rags of the bourgeois gutter press, and so the Italian Vincenzo Sparagna, director of the reactionary magazine FRIGIDAIRE, tried to present his own dirty lie as truth.

Western special services smuggled copies of this faked newspaper into Afghanistan with the Basmachis' help, and stuck them on the clay walls of border area settlements there. This contraband was also sent to our country, but it only got as far as Sheremetyevo, to the USSR state border.

ARMY PAPER ON PARTY'S ROLE IN KOMSOMOL

PM161405 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jul 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Komsomol's Strength Lies in Party Leadership"]

[Excerpt] The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Enhancing Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People," which was recently published in the press, points out that the substance of party leadership of the youth movement is being enriched and its forms and methods improved under the influence of the decisions of the 26th congress and the CPSU Central Committee's subsequent plenums. The Lenin Komsomol worthily fulfills the role of the party's reliable reserve. Uniting 42 million young men and women within its ranks, it takes an active part in developing the economy, science, and culture and strengthening the country's defense capability.

At the same time, the tasks of improving developed socialism and the intensification of the struggle between the two world systems demand the further improvement of party leadership in the Komsomol, all youth education, and the activation of young people's participation in socialist building.

The resolution points out that there is labor and social passivity, individualism, and lack of discipline among a certain section of young people. There are various reasons for these phenomena.

In certain instances, they are conditioned by the fact that Komsomol committees and bureaus are slow to reorganize the style and methods of their activity. There is also the fact that Komsomol organizations do not always make efficient use of the potential they have for influencing people, try to resolve new tasks with hackneyed and stereotyped methods and means, and frequently do not manage to react to new fads among young people or to impart to them the necessary direction. Party organs frequently display elementary inattention toward the affairs and concerns of Komsomol organizations or substitute petty tutelage and excessive regimentation for daily leadership and exactingness. They have relaxed their attention toward the Komsomol aktiv, and they insufficiently generalize and introduce the positive experience of work with the Komsomol and young people. Similar shortcomings are also characteristic of a number of Army and Navy Party and Komsomol organizations. An in-depth analysis of the causes of such phenomena will help us to more clearly see the ways and means of surmounting shortcomings in this important work and to enhance the effectiveness of leadership of the Komsomol.

It is the duty of party organizations, the resolution emphasizes, to give young men and women schooling in the example of the life and activity of the great Lenin and in the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the party and the people, to have every confidence in young people, and, at the same time, to increase exactingness toward them and enhance their responsibility for the historic destiny of socialism. The following conclusion applies for commanders, political organs, and party organizations in the Army and Navy: They must more actively than ever instill in servicemen a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, class consciousness, a sense of lofty responsibility for the defense of the motherland and socialism's gains, and profound understanding of the contemporary international situation -- which has been complicated through the fault of aggressive imperialist circles -- and also of their patriotic, military duty.

Exercising Leninist leadership of the Komsomol means delving deeply into the social and ideological processes which are taking place among young people and in military collectives, making an in-depth analysis of them, and helping Komsomol organizations to correctly choose the main directions and the most effective forms of work. "All this must be done with the greatest tact," Comrade K.U.Chernenko said at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries. "The maximum conviction, comradely attention, and practical assistance -- this is the obligatory requirement regarding the style of party leadership for the youth organization."

Party leadership of the Komsomol must be of a planned, systematic nature and embrace all components. It is necessary to regularly consider issues of the life and activity of Komsomol organizations. It is important to give the Komsomol aktiv object lessons, enhance the role of Komsomol meetings, invite Komsomol members and young people to party meetings, and ensure the strengthening of the party nucleus in the youth organization. The work of the Communist in the Komsomol is responsible party work and must be fulfilled with honor. Every young communist is called upon to set an example of selflessness in labor, ideological conviction, and irreproachable personal conduct.

The linchpin of all the Army Komsomol's work, the resolution emphasizes, must be Lenin's instruction: "Really study military matters!" Army and Navy Communists must still more vigorously and persistently foster in servicemen love of the motherland and hatred of its enemies, high political and class vigilance, constant readiness for a noble act, organization, discipline, and the desire to master weapons and combat hardware to perfection. In military-patriotic education active use should be made of the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

On 12 July the Komsomol will celebrate a portentous event in its life -- the 60th anniversary of being named for V.I. Lenin. With the name of the great leader and under the Communist Party's leadership, Komsomol members are confidently marching toward new achievements, participating inspiredly in communist building, and vigilantly standing guard over their beloved motherland.

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES ECONOMY

PM161004 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Jul 84 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] At a routine session of the Presidium of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, proposals have been discussed for the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the RSFSR for 1985 relating to that part of the RSFSR's economy which falls under the jurisdiction of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

The question of Smolensk Oblast soviet and agricultural organ's work on creating a guaranteed feed base was discussed. It was noted that in recent years a certain amount of work has been carried out here on improving the structure of the sowings and increasing feed production. However, the measures that have been adopted are insufficient to achieve a radical improvement of the situation and fully satisfy livestock raising requirements with respect to high-grade feeds.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium made it incumbent on the Smolensk Oblispolkom and the agricultural administration to adopt the necessary measures to ensure the organized execution of the first cut of grasses and the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for laying feeds for public sector stock raising and privately owned livestock.

Reports of the RSFSR Gosplan and the republic's Ministry of Agriculture on the work of interfarm livestock raising associations and enterprises within the RSFSR's agriculture were also heard.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium discussed the question of immortalizing the memory of writer and public figure M.A. Sholokhov, twice Hero of Socialist Labor, and adopted a corresponding resolution.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

RSFSR PRESIDIUUM VIEWS LABOR PRODUCTIVITY

PM161012 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers has heard a report by S.F. Yoyenkushin, the republic's minister of the Construction Materials Industry, on the ministry's work in fulfilling its pledges to increase labor productivity in excess of the plan and to reduce the prime cost of output. Many of the sector's enterprises have begun to make more rational use of raw and semifinished materials and energy resources. Progressive manufacturing processes are being more vigorously introduced. This has enabled the average prime cost of output to be reduced since the beginning of the year by 0.53 percent more than the target. An important socialist pledge is thus being overfulfilled.

It is a different matter, however, as far as increasing labor productivity in excess of the plan is concerned. After a 0.4 percent increase over the plan figures in the first 5 months, the sector's work indicators fell in June, which cut this back to 0.2 percent. In critically evaluating the causes for the fall, the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has noted the assurances given by the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry leadership that it is taking firm measures to increase labor productivity rates to ensure that the pledges adopted are fulfilled. It was pointed out to the sector's staff that existing reserves must be used more energetically.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium examined the state of the radio and television broadcasting service to the republic's rural population. As RSFSR Communications Minister G.G. Batysur reported, the material and technical base of radio broadcasting and television has been considerably enhanced since the beginning of the 5-year plan, which has enabled the reception area for Central Television's broadcasts to be considerably extended. However, a considerable proportion of the rural population -- 10.8 million people -- is not being ensured reliable reception of Central Television's First Program. The inhabitants of a number of northern and mountainous regions do not have high-quality radio reception. The investigation carried out by the RSFSR People's Control Committee revealed serious omissions in the radio and television service provided for the rural population. The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium demanded that the leaders of the Republic's Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Consumer Services, the Ministry of Trade and the RSFSR Potrebsoyuz remove the existing shortcomings and improve the rural population's radio and television broadcasting service.

The session discussed additional measures to maintain and use historical and cultural monuments and the landscape of the Solovetsskiye Ostrova in Archangelsk Oblast. A proposal by the RSFSR Ministry of Local Industry to conduct an economic experiment extending the economic rights and enhancing the responsibility of associations and enterprises for the end results of work in a number of regions from January 1985 was also approved. The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium instructed the competent ministries, departments, and Soviet organs to examine the proposals and observations concerning them made by deputies at the recent ninth Supreme Soviet Session. It was proposed that within a 2-month period a report be made on the results of the examination and the measures adopted, and that these results be conveyed to RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputies. Certain other questions were examined.

The session was conducted by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

PM160957 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Jun 84 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Sessions"]

[Text] On 28 June, the 10th session of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, opened in Tashkent.

The official boxes were occupied by I.B. Usmanhodzhayev, R.Kh. Abdullayeva, Ye.A. Aytmuratov, I.G. Anisimkin, G.Kh. Kadyrov, M.M. Musakhanov, T.N. Osetrov, A.U. Salimov, N.D. Khudayberdiyev, V.A. Golovin, N.M. Makhmudova, U.U. Umarov, and V.A. Khaydurov, members and candidate members of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; and members of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and government.

The session was opened by Deputy E. Yu. Yusupov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet. The session's participants observed a minute's silence to honor the memory of the late Deputy N. Mamatkadyrov.

The floor was given to Deputy Z. I. Israilova, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Credentials Commission, who reported on the results of a credentials check of deputies elected since the ninth session of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet.

After hearing the Credentials Commission report, the Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution to recognize, on the basis of Article 102 of the Uzbek SSR Constitution, the credentials of the following Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Deputies: T.F. Kadyrova, for Bolshevikskiy Electoral Okrug No 29; Sh.R. Mirsaidov, for Zhukovskiy Electoral Okrug No 47; B.R. Rakhimov, for Kurgantepinsky Electoral Okrug No 143; S.A. Asriyants, for Pakhtaabadskiy Electoral Okrug No 152; N. Narzullayev, for Gzhduvanskiy Electoral Okrug No 182; E.G. Gafurzhanov, for Kasanskiy Electoral Okrug No 235; A.S. Boyekov, for Almasskiy Electoral Okrug No 288; Ye.Ye. Berezikov, for Sovetabadskiy Electoral Okrug No 345; G.P. Steshenko, for Shurchinskiy Electoral Okrug No 370; F.G. Poturemskiy, for Altyaryskiy Electoral Okrug No 418; K. Sapayev, for Bagatskiy Electoral Okrug No 461; and K. Nugmanov (Yashen), for Kungradskiy Electoral Okrug No 492.

The following agenda for the session was unanimously approved:

1. On the tasks of the republic's soviets in implementing the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum resolution "On the Further Improvement of the Soviets' Work and the Instructions and Recommendations Expounded in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's Speeches."
2. On measures to implement the USSR Supreme Soviet resolution "On the Main Guidelines for the Reform of the General Educational and Vocational School."
3. A report by Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Deputy N. Mannalov on his fulfillment of his deputy's duties and of the decisions and instructions of the soviet and its organs.
4. On the ratification of Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

Deputy A.U. Salimov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report on the first question on the agenda: "On the tasks of the Republic's Soviets in Implementing the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum Resolution On the Further Improvement of the Soviets' Work and the Instructions and Recommendations Expounded in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's Speeches."

The following deputies spoke in the debate on the first question on the agenda: K.R. Rzayev (Mangitskiy Electoral Okrug No 484); G.P. Steshenko (Shurchinskiy Electoral Okrug No 370); T.A. Alimov (Telavskiy Electoral Okrug No 79); M. Uzakova (Sandalskiy Electoral Okrug No 255); D.Kh. Khasanov (Bulakbashinskiy Electoral Okrug No 158); V.V. Lokteva (Shadlykskiy Electoral Okrug No 10); N. Narzullayev (Gzhduvanskiy Electoral Okrug No 18); F. Kunisov (Chuyinskiy Electoral Okrug No 330); P.V. Dogonkin (Ultarminskiy Electoral Okrug No 424); A. Khudaykulov (Gagarinskiy Electoral Okrug No 299); and M. Dzhumanazarov (Karamanskyy Electoral Okrug No 468).

The session unanimously adopted a resolution "On the Tasks of the Republic's Soviets in Implementing the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum Resolution On the Further Improvement of the Soviets' Work and the Instructions and Recommendations Expounded in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's Speeches."

Deputy N.D. Khudayberdiyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report "On Measures to Implement the USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution 'On the Main Guidelines For the Reform of the General Educational and Vocational School!'"

The following deputies took part in the debate on the report: E. Islamov (Bakhmalskiy Electoral Okrug No 207); G. Rakhimova (Chustskiy Electoral Okrug No 267); B. Allamuradov (Uzbekistanskiy Electoral Okrug No 274); N. Valiyev (40-Letiye Oktyabrya Electoral Okrug No 412); Sh.N. Khusenova (Siabskiy Electoral Okrug No 308); S.P. Pulatov (Farobiyanskiy Electoral Okrug No 33); and D. Kuchiyev (Komsomolskiy Electoral Okrug No 390).

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution "On Measures to Implement the USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution 'On the Main Guidelines For the Reform of the General Educational and Vocational School.'"

A group of Supreme Soviet deputies put a question to N.G. Kurbanov, Uzbek SSR minister of Rural Construction, concerning the low pace of construction and late commissioning of housing, schools, children's preschool facilities, and clinic establishments. A similar question was put to T. Nabiyeu, chief of the Tashkent Main Construction Administration. The session placed these questions on the agenda. N.G. Kurbanov and T. Nabiyeu reported to the deputies on measures being taken to fulfill the targets for the construction of these facilities. The Supreme Soviet adopted a corresponding resolution on this question.

The following deputy's questions were also introduced onto the agenda: a question to A. R. Atadzhanov, chief of the Soyuzuzbekgazprom, on inadequate supplies of natural gas to Andizhan City and population centers in Andizhan Oblast; a question to A.M. Ilyukhin, Uzbek SSR minister of Housing and Municipal services, on the failure to supply enough high-quality drinking water to the population of Andizhan and Andizhan Oblast; and a question to A.F. Gavrilov, republic minister of Motor Transport, on the need to improve the work of public transport in Pastdargomskiy Rayon, Samarkand Oblast. The session instructed the ministry and department leaders to whom the questions were addressed to report on the measures taken in a week to the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the deputies.

The Supreme Soviet heard a report by Deputy N. Mannapov on his fulfillment of his deputy's duties and of the instructions of the soviet and its organs, and adopted a corresponding resolution on this question.

Deputy G.K. Khaydarov, secretary of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report on the ratification of Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees. The session unanimously adopted laws and resolutions on the ratification of Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees. With this, the 10th Session of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, ended its work.

TADZHIK SSR REVIEWS FIRST HALF-YEAR RESULTS

LD131015 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] A regular meeting has been held of the Bureau of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee with the participation of the first secretaries of the party obkoms; the chairmen of the oblispolkoms; the first secretaries of the party gorkoms and raykoms, and the chairmen of the gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms of the towns and rayons of the republican jurisdiction; the heads and party organization secretaries of the republic's ministries and departments; and executive workers of the apparatus of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the Tadzhik SSR.

It examined the results of the development of the republic's people's economy in the first half of the current year, and the measures for further intensification of the work on the fulfillment of the plan of 1984.

A report on this matter was delivered by Comrade Makhkamov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Tadzhik SSR. At the meeting of the Bureau of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee it was noted that the republic's labor collectives, implementing the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the February and April (1984) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the directives of Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and having spread under the leadership of party organizations the socialist competition for the worthy marking of the 60th anniversary of formation of the Tadzhik SSR and the Tadzhikistan Communist Party, have achieved certain successes in the development of the economy, the solution of social problems, and the raising of the population's living standard. The half-year plans have been overfulfilled for output and marketing of industrial products, for the selling of meat, eggs, and wool to the state; and the yearly plan has been overfulfilled for the delivery of silk cocoons.

The plans in the main indexes have been fulfilled by the motor transport, communications, and trade enterprises. The volume and implementation level of capital investment, and the volume of customer services, have grown. Labor productivity has risen somewhat, and the quality of many types of products has improved.

It was noted at the bureau meeting that at the same time there are serious shortcomings in the development of some of the most important economic branches of the republic, masked by the positive general indexes. The party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms; the executive committees of the local soviet of people's deputies; the ministries and departments -- these organizations do not show due exactingness in leading the economy for the fulfillment of state plans. They do not always give a principled estimate of the violations of state, labor, and production discipline, nor to evidence of bad management and wastefulness.

There are still many industrial enterprises which do not fulfill their plans and tasks in production volume and delivery of products. The coefficients of shift work and fund return, as well as the quality of the manufactured products are low. Production rates were allowed to be lowered. The rate of fulfillment of the adopted socialist pledges in the above-plan raising the labor productivity by 1.1 percent and the lowering of the production cost of products by extra 0.5 percent is insufficient.

The Bureau of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee noted the existence of serious shortcomings in capital construction. Executive workers of the construction ministries and departments were subjected to sharp criticism. Builders have not fulfilled the plans of the first half of the year in the main indexes. These are especially low in the subdivisions of the republican Ministry of Construction, with Comrade Mikirtychev; the Tadzhikgidroenergostroy Trust, with Comrade Neyazov; and the Glavtadzhikvodstroy, with Comrade Khan. As before, funds are allowed to be split up over numerous construction sites. The quality of work is low, and there are delays in putting production capacities and facilities for cultural and customer services for the population into operation. There is insufficient intensity in training and retraining workers for construction industry.

The meeting of the Bureau of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee thoroughly analyzed the state of affairs in the republic's agro-industrial complex. It was noted that agriculture is being only slowly transferred to the intensive method of development. The level of production of animal farming produce has dropped at a considerable number of farms in comparison with last year.

Many state and collective farms have failed to fulfill the half-year plans for selling meat and milk to the state. The harvesting and sale of the state of grain, and the laying in of feed, fruits, and vegetables are being carried out slowly. At a number of farms the livestock and poultry population has decreased, and many losses have been allowed to take place.

The irrigated lands as well as labor resources and machinery are still underutilized. As the meeting of the Bureau of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee serious shortcomings and miscalculations by (?commissions) of the Presidium of the Republican Council of Ministers were noted in matters concerning the agro-industrial complex, and in the most important and long-term problems of developing the branches of the agro-industrial complex.

The shortcomings have not been fully eliminated in the work of the organs supplying the enterprises and organizations connected with the transport industry, the communications industry, trade, municipal services, and customer service to the population. It was stressed that the organization, labor, and technological and plan discipline are still not growing sufficiently in the branches of the people's economy. Progressive methods are being spread slowly, and considerable losses of working time -- especially due to absenteeism, down-time, and (?inadequate) decisions by the administration -- are allowed to take place.

The Bureau of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee instructed the party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, the executive committees of the oblast, town and rayon soviets of people's deputies, the ministries and departments, the economy leaders, and the trade union and Komsomol organs to eliminate the existing shortcomings to take comprehensive measures toward unconditional fulfillment of the plans and pledges of the current year by all the branches of the republic's people's economy. The executive workers of the ministries and departments, of associations, and enterprises of the republic must take additional measures to achieve the fullest loading of production capacities, increased labor productivity, and reduced production costs through the implementation of the team form of labor organization and remuneration, and above all, the strengthening of discipline and order and organization.

The attention of the executive workers of the ministries and departments, and the contractors and customers was drawn towards the slowness exhibited in the elimination of shortcomings in capital construction, and towards the unsatisfactory organization of work at many important construction sites. The Bureau of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee demanded that they take decisive measures to radically improve the state of affairs in this most important branch of the people's economy, and that they first of all create the base for preparing [passage indistinct] production capacities, housing, schools, vocational schools, children's pre-school establishments, and other objects intended to provide cultural and customer services; making the leaders who do not assure the fulfillment of the planned tasks strictly responsible in a principled way.

The Bureau of Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee demanded that the Party and soviet organs, and the leaders and specialists of the ministries and departments within the agro-industrial complex assure the fulfillment of the plans by each collective and state farm, intensify the work on laying in feed and on harvesting, take measures regarding the watering and tending of the cotton and corn crops, and prepare the cotton-cleaning and canning factories for operation.

It is necessary to ensure coordinated work by the Kolkhozes and sovkhoses with their partners to fulfill the plans and socialist pledges for 1984 regarding all kinds of produce -- both vegetable and animal.

Special note was made of the necessity of enhancing the role of science in the solution of production problems. It is important to increase (?science's) contribution to the strengthening of the economy of the republic.

The tasks were set to radically improve the transportation of the cargoes and passengers of the people's economy and to find additional possibilities for the unconditional fulfillment of tasks in the area of retail goods turnover, and the volume of customer and municipal services.

The party committees and soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs were instructed to activate the socialist competition of the labor collectives to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Tadzhik SSR and the Tadzhik Communist Party in a worthy manner, to enhance the role and responsibility of the primary party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations for the education of the people in the spirit of high exactingness and responsibility for the state of affairs in the collective and the achievement of high production indexes.

The meeting of the Bureau of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee examined the measures for increasing the output of consumer goods and improving their quality in accordance with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee, the propositions of Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the tasks stemming from the results of work of the all-union meeting devoted to the matters of consumer goods production. The information on this matter was presented by Comrade Mirkhalikov, secretary of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee. It was noted that during the past period of the 5-Year plan consumer goods production has exceeded the plan by almost three percent. The manufacture of a considerable number of new goods was mastered, and the quality of manufactured goods has improved. At the same time, the existing possibilities for increasing the output of consumer goods are not fully utilized in a number of places.

[Word indistinct] Ministries and departments of the republic, and associations and enterprises which are under union jurisdiction do not exhibit due persistence in raising the effectiveness of production, increasing labor productivity, and introducing the team contract system in labor organization. Quite a few low quality goods are still being supplied to the trade network. The local soviets of people's deputies show little concern to produce goods which are in great demand at the enterprises of the relevant departments, and also to improve trade and the provision of consumer services to the population.

The Bureau of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee instructed the party, soviet, and trade union organs; the republic's ministries and departments; and the associations and enterprises which are under all-union jurisdiction to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the tasks connected with the production of consumer goods, retail trade goods turnover, and the volume of consumer services by every labor collective.

The state plan of the Tadzhik SSR, the appropriate ministries and departments of the republic, and the executive committees of the local soviets were instructed to focus their attention on assuring accelerated rates of production of consumer goods and [words indistinct], on a fuller saturation of [word indistinct] with diverse and high quality goods which are in mass demand.

The party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms were apprised of the necessity of strengthening the leadership over the primary party organizations of industrial and trade enterprises, and of enterprises providing consumer services, and of enhancing their role and responsibility for the strengthening of discipline and organization at enterprises and the organization of political and educational work.

The Bureau of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee approved the measures for the implementation of the directives of the all-Union meeting devoted to the subject of consumer goods production.

The meeting of the Bureau of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee also examined some other matters pertaining to the socioeconomic life of the republic.

Comrade Nabiyeu, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee, addressed the meeting of the Bureau in connection with the matters which were discussed.

TADZHİK SUPREME SOVIET CONTINUES 10TH SESSION

WA160835 [Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHİKISTANTA in Russian on 10 June frontpages an Information Report describing the "continuing work of the 10th session, 10th convocation of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet." The chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet, U. Khasanov, opened the session; first secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee of the Tadzhik SSR, R.N. Nabiyeu spoke to the session. The Supreme Soviet unanimously accepted the resolution "On Measures for Carrying Out the Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR 'On the Fundamental Directions of the Reform of General Educational and Professional School'." The session also heard a speech by the secretary of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Tadzhik SSR, I.R. Rakhimovaya. "The session implemented changes in the composition of certain standing commissions of the Supreme Soviet of the Tadzhik SSR. With this the 10th session, 10th convocation of the Supreme Soviet of the Tadzhik SSR finished its work."

COMMENTATOR ON WORK OF PERMANENT COMMISSIONS

LD161658 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] A Commentary entitled "The Permanent Commission Recommends" by our commentator, Olga Vasilyenko:

[Begin recording] [Vasilyenko] In the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Supreme Soviets of the union and autonomous republics, and the local soviets there are more than 33,000 permanent commissions. They carry out the preliminary examination and preparation of questions falling within the jurisdiction of the soviet, help implement the soviet's decisions and check the way in which enterprises, institutions, and organizations are working. The decisions which the commission adopts at its session are in the form of recommendations. After a certain specified time, the commission checks how these recommendations are being fulfilled. Not long ago I was at a session of the Transport and Communications Commission of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. The deputies were checking the fulfillment of recommendations concerning the improvement of road construction, and here are the results: In 3 years of the 5-year period almost 30,000 km of road were built. The road organizations of the Non-Chernozem Zone successfully coped with their tasks in road construction.

There was a sharp and principled conversation at a session of the Moscow City Soviet Industry Commission. The deputies were also checking on the fulfillment of their recommendations to expand the output of consumer goods at machine-building enterprises. Unfortunately, the results of the check showed that these enterprises had not fulfilled the large part of the recommendations. Following the session I asked the commission chairman, Aleksandr Andreyevich Tarasov, to talk about what the deputies would do next.

[Tarasov] First, report the results of the check to the minister, Comrade Balmont, and inform the Moscow City Party Committee and the Moscow Soviet Executive Committee that our recommendations and decisions were not fulfilled to the extent we would like. In accordance with this, today we decided to examine the leadership of Minstankiprom [Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry] so that they can report what they intend to do to improve work in the production of consumer goods at the Moscow enterprises. In conclusion, I would like to say that the **last session of the USSR Supreme Soviet** and the April Plenum of the party's Central Committee once again reminded us that the role of the permanent commissions is very great and has increased. In our view, we can now be of even greater use by putting forward the relevant recommendations, and having applied our experience, we can also actively help and bring influence to bear on solving those questions which are necessary today, both in Moscow and in the national economy in general. [end recording]

SHEVARDNADZE LATE JUNE ACTIVITIES REPORTED

PM161455 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA on 27 June frontpages a 600-word GRUZINFORM report titled "Welcome Emissary of Friendship!" on the 26 June performance of a 3-week tour by the M. Azizbekov Azerbaijan State Academic Drama Theater in Tbilisi. According to the report, the premiere was attended by "Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze, G.D. Gabuniya, P.G. Gilashvili, "and other Georgian leaders."

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 29 June front-pages a 1,000-word GRUZINFORM report titled "The Mountain Dwellers Are Returning to the Mountains, Utmost Concern for Them," covering a conference held at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee on the revitalization of mountain settlements in Georgia. The report says that "the results of the conference were analyzed by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee."

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 29 June carries on pages 1 and 3 a 900-word GRUZINFORM report titled "Clean Air For the Coming Generations" covering the 9th congress of the Georgian Society for Protection of the Environment, which was attended by E.A. Shevardnadze and other Georgian leaders. According to the report, "With tumultuous applause those assembled elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko."

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 30 June frontpages a 1,000-word GRUZINFORM report titled "Republican Meeting of Ideological Workers," covering the first day of the republican ideological aktiv meeting in Tbilisi 29 June. According to the report, E.A. Shevardnadze and other Georgian leaders attended the meeting and "A speech was delivered at the meeting by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee."

CHERNENKO SIGNS ANDREY BORODIN OBITUARY

PM161957 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 July in its Second Edition carries on page 3 a 500-word obituary of Andrey Mikhaylovich Borodin, who died 9 July 1984.

The obituary is signed by the following:

"K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, T.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov, N.I. Ryzhkov, G.F. Sizov, N.Ye. Kruchina, K.M. Aukhadiyev, B.A. Ashimov, Ye.F. Bashmakov, V.A. Grebenyuk, K.K. Kazybayev, Z.K. Kamalidenov, O.S. Miroshkhin, N.A. Nazarbayev, Yu.N. Trofimov, K.T. Turysov, S.S. Dzhienbayev, V.P. Demidenko, M.R. Sagdiyev."

CHERNENKO, GROMYKO SIGN ENGELGARDT OBITUARY

PM170823 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 13 July in its First Edition carries on page 2 an obituary on Academician Vladimir Aleksandrovich Engelgardt which notes the "heavy loss" borne by Soviet science as a result of his death and is signed by the following:

"K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Cherbrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov, N.I. Ryzhkov, A.P. Aleksandrov, G.I. Marchuk, V.A. Medvedev, K.M. Bogolyubov, V.A. Kotelnikov, Ye.P. Velikhov, V.A. Koptug, A.A. Logunov, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, P.N. Fedoseyev, A.L. Yanshin, S.G. Shcherbakov, G.K. Skryabin, S.P. Burenkov, N.N. Blokhin, A.A. Bayev, N.M. Emanuel, N.M. Zhavoronkov, P.G. Kostyuk, M.S. Gilyarov, A.Ye. Braunshtein, A.L. Kursanov, S.Ye. Severin, A.A. Krasnovskiy, Ye.N. Mishustin, A.S. Spirin, M.Kh. Chaylakhyan, G.P. Georgiyev, A.D. Mirzabekov, R.M. Khomutov, S.S. Debov, D.S. Sarkisov, and N.P. Bochkov."

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTRY OFFICIAL DIES SUDDENLY

PM161535 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 13 July in its Morning Edition carries on page 6 a 250-word obituary of V.F. Ozhogin stating that "Valeriy Fedorovich Ozhogin, member of the CPSU and chief of the Foreign Trade Ministry's Main Foreign Currency Administration, died suddenly 11 July 1984. He was born at Nagornoye, Kaluga Oblast, 27 September 1918." The obituary is signed by "I.V. Arkhipov," and "Yu.L. Brezhnev" among others.

MVD COMBAT TRAINING CHIEF KUZNETSOV DIES

PM161447 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jun 84 Second Edition p 6

[Obituary of K.L. Kuznetsov]

[Excerpts] Lieutenant General Kim Leonidovich Kuznetsov, participant in the Great Patriotic War, deputy chief of combat training for the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs Internal Security Forces, died 28 June 1984 in his 62nd year after a long, serious illness. A loyal son of the Soviet people has departed this life, a man who devoted all his conscious life to selfless service to the socialist motherland and the cause of the Communist Party, to which he belonged from 1946 on.

V.V. Fedorchuk, Yu.M. Churbanov, I.T. Bogatyrev, K.B. Vostikov, B.K. Yelisov, B.V. Zabotin, V.Ya. Lezhepekov, P.A. Oleynik, N.I. Demidov, V.I. Gladyshev, I.K. Yakovlev, I.F. Melnik, F.V. Bubenchikov, V.S. Dubinyak, S.P. Ostashev, N.N. Krupin, O.M. Sergeyev, D.A. Nalivalkin.

IZVESTIYA TEAM VIEWS BAM PROGRESS, PROSPECTS

PM161313 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 8 July Morning Edition carries the first report from the paper's special editorial team which has begun work at the Baykal-Amur-Mainline [BAM]. The paper front-pages an 800-word unattributed report titled "From Baykal to Amur" which outlines the history of the BAM project, its current state, and the prospects it offers for economic development. Page 2 carries, under the heading "To the 'Golden Link' and Beyond...", datelined Tynda, a 2,700-word undated interview with K.V. Mokhortov, chief of the Main Administration for Construction of the Baykal-Amur Railway Line under the Ministry of Transport Construction, by a special editorial team comprised of A. Druzenko, A. Yezhelev, L. Kapelyushnyy, A. Kleva, B. Reznik, and V. Sukhachevskiy.

Mokhortov outlines the launching and early stages of the BAM project 10 years ago and its early progress, and notes ways in which matters could have been better organized. However, he points out, the project was unprecedented, for instance regarding the problems of permafrost, the mountains which had to be crossed, the number of bridges needed, and the need to provide housing for the workers and their families

Mokhortov is then asked to name his greatest concern now, as the railroad nears the stage of linkup, and replies:

"[Mokhortov] 'The Kodar tunnel. Unfortunately, the Bamtonnelstroy leadership chose incorrect technology for digging the tunnel, and fell behind schedule. It was necessary to bypass the tunnel and change the plan of operation, which has slowed laying the permanent track from the eastern end. The tunnelers can still make up for lost time -- they must gather their forces...

"As is known, the BAM workers have pledged to open through train traffic along the whole route ahead of schedule. They are now working without stop, shock fashion, so to speak, but they must also be provided with all they need shock fashion.' [Mokhortov answer ends]

"Having received the necessary materials from stocks for the first half-year ahead of schedule, the construction project is now on semistarvation rations: Not all the suppliers are managing to reorganize to meet a schedule suitable to the BAM workers' socialist pledges. The Mostrostroy-10 Trust, for instance, is short of cement.

"In the Buryat sector, the commissioning of a number of projects is being disrupted by a shortage of metal. The reason is the same: The half-year stocks have been used, and the suppliers are in no hurry to 'link up' with the construction workers' high-speed schedule. As we were told by F. Khodakovskiy, administrator of the Nizhneangarsktransstroy Trust, there is practically no metal today. Work is being delayed on the construction of a locomotive and freightcar depot, the Severobaykalskiy station, and a boiler shop. Deliveries of metal and ferroconcrete structures are systematically disrupted by the Petrovsko-Zabaykalskiy Metallurgical Plant and the Shimanovsk Construction Industry Combine.

"That,' K.V. Mokhortov continues, 'is why, on the eve of laying the 'golden link,' we appeal to all BAM's suppliers to do everything possible to ensure that in these few months the construction project is provided with the necessary materials and equipment.

"Another problem worrying us today, although it has more to do with tomorrow, is the economic assimilation of the BAM zone. I think the first thing after the construction of the mainline should be the development here of the ministries of nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry, power and electrification, and the construction materials industry.'

"[Question] So in a few months' time, the mainline will be linked up although the last kilometers require incredible labor. The mainline will be handed over to the client -- the Ministry of Railways. Is it ready to accept the railroad?

"This requires clarification,' Konstantin Vladimirovich observes. 'The point is that a sector 774 km long is already in permanent operation, and another 1,334 km is in provisional operation. So the railroad people are already operating a significant section of the mainline. But not everything is going well. The sections which we hand over to the Minister of Railways today are being staffed with cadres unacceptably slowly. The construction workers are having to fulfill the client's functions and run the railroad themselves for a long time. The sponsors [shefy] are particularly annoyed: You build a project, and there is nobody to hand it over to because the railroad men do not have the necessary staff. Many stations are neglected, with nobody to maintain order. The situation is gradually improving regarding the administrative organization of the Baykal-Amur Railroad, but this is not happening as quickly as the interests of the cause demand.'

"Our last question to K.V. Mokhortov was that of the immediate prospects. The western and eastern sectors of the BAM will soon be linked up. What next? What will be the future of the mighty, militant detachment of construction workers?

"[Answer] 'I would like to stress that only the first stage of the construction work is nearing completion. Only half the capital investments have been assimilated. Much work remains to be done on the mainline, in particular, electrification. And, of course, the opening of the BAM zone. In short, there can be no question of suitcases and return tickets. We have a lot to do here.'"

The interview with Mokhortov ends here, and the IZVESTIYA team concludes:

"...Many topics were outlined in our first conversation on the BAM, which could be continued and developed. Many more will be suggested by meetings on the line itself. In a word, onward -- to the 'golden link' and beyond..."

PRAVDA ON SHORTCOMINGS IN ECONOMIC PLANNING

LD170832 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 17 Jul 84

[From the central press review]

[Text] Imported equipment worth R845 million lies like a dead weight at enterprises of the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry. PRAVDA correspondents Kuzmyshev and Odinets explain this dead weight using Tire Works No 2 in the town of Belaya Tserkov as an example. The ministry first made the decision to purchase imported equipment, and only then was construction itself set in motion, and with great difficulty. This is the fifth year that the equipment has been in storage. One can talk extensively about shortcomings in planning capital investments, disruption in plans for commissioning projects, violations of the procedure for formulating orders, but words remain just words until strict personal accountability is established for the economic substantiation of concluded contracts. This is the conclusion of the PRAVDA correspondents. They consider that a control system is needed which excludes volitional decisions. Those who look on from the side-lines at bad management, and at the fact that hundreds of millions of rubles give no return, must be called strictly to account in the party manner.

IZVESTIYA DISCUSSES FUEL, ENERGY SAVING MEASURES

PM161527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Strict Accounting of Fuel and Energy"]

[Text] The country's power stations now generate twice as much energy as in 1970. Nevertheless, previously the question of its rational use was not as acute as it has been recently. After all, the national economy's electrification is proceeding at an accelerated pace. At the same time, we have to develop new fuel deposits in remote parts of the country and extract coal, oil, and gas from increasingly deep strata. This naturally increases expenditure on the development of the fuel and energy complex. One more important factor: The country's thermal power stations expend an average of 326 grams of standard fuel on each kilowatt-hour of electricity; this is irreplaceable reserve and we must safeguard it by every means possible for future generations.

Saving one metric ton of standard fuel is 2-4 times cheaper than extracting primary energy resources. This is what primarily explains the inclusion of targets for the rational use of energy in the large-scale Energy Program and in the state national economic plans. The means for implementing them are also known.

Virtually all production workers now know exactly what must be done for the conservation of energy. The most effective ways of saving are the transition to energy-saving manufacturing processes, the reduction of materials-intensiveness, the improvement of the standard of production organization, the reduction of all types of energy losses, and the use of secondary energy resources.

Good results have been achieved at the Ust-Kamenogorsk Lead and Zinc Combine. It is satisfied about 55 percent of its heat needs through secondary energy resources. Our newspaper recently described the experience of saving fuel and energy at the Severodonetsk Azot Association. The leading workers' example should undoubtedly be widely disseminated, because secondary heat and energy are formed in many energy-intensive manufacturing processes. They include the heat from waste gas, waste hot steam and water, heat from operating installations, the energy of gas and liquids emitted at high pressure from technological units, and so forth.

To organize efficient work on saving energy resources, it is necessary to primarily keep a precise record of their expenditure. For that, the appropriate instruments constitute the prime requirement. Yet enterprises are experiencing an acute shortage of metering devices indicating the maximum electricity load at the enterprise and of instruments for determining in a differentiated way the quantity of energy consumed at different times of the day. IZVESTIYA has frequently raised the question of the need to increase production of monitoring devices for thermal and electrical energy expenditure with the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems. But the state of affairs is being rectified too slowly.

We have grown accustomed to taking as much as we need from the country's unified energy system, when we need it. Yet the difference in the load imposed on the energy system at night and during the day is substantial. This seriously complicates the power stations' operation. However, there is positive experience in overcoming these difficulties also. IZVESTIYA has already described how, with the aid of electric boiler houses, Lithuania is using "nocturnal" kilowatts to heat water, which then heats premises all day. The Volga Truck Plant, the Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant, and the Karaganda Tsement Production Association have moved their lunch breaks to the energy system's peak load period. These measures require no capital expenditure and are able to even out the load schedule.

Fuel is saved at power stations, the quality of electricity is improved, and enterprises save money. For instance, the Orenburg Gas Processing Plant is saving substantially just by carefully selecting the work schedule for energy-intensive equipment and by conducting repair work at peak hours.

In 1983, the planning organs and sectorial ministries and soviets of people's deputies performed a large amount of work in revealing energy generation resources and the enterprises' electrical and thermal energy needs. Analysis showed that there is great potential for saving energy and reducing the load at peak hours in industry, agriculture, and the municipal and consumer consumption system. Unfortunately, this potential is still not being fully realized.

To implement the large-scale programs aimed at saving energy, the efforts of numerous specialized organizations and institutes are needed. For instance, one of the most important national economic tasks needing resolution, is the determination of scientifically substantiated norms for the expenditure of electricity and thermal energy on the production of various types of output.

The development of the country's fuel and energy complex ensures a large national economic saving. The implementation of the USSR's Energy Program will make it possible to accelerate the transition of the country's economy to an intensive path of development and to substantially increase the amount of energy available to sectors of the national economy. It is very important to save every gram of fuel, every kilowatt-hour, by every means. And substantial success in resolving this task is possible only as a result of joint efforts by all the country's labor collectives -- those generating energy and those consuming it.

WORK UNDER WAY ON WATER REDISTRIBUTION PROJECTS

LD161011 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Here is Viktor Dyunin, economic observer for SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA:

Everybody knows that the construction project of the century is BAM. But what might equal it in the future, the near future? This is the subject of our commentary.

Perhaps the large-scale complex of projects to rationally redistribute the flow of our great rivers will be the most grandiose project, second to BAM, and the largest in volume. This complex is one of the main features of the land development and improvement program that was recently approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

A complex and labor intensive task of uniting the network of rivers in a single water management system has been assigned. Why? There would seem to be enough water in our country. But, given the intensive pace of development in industry and agriculture, and urban construction, shortages are possible in a number of places. This should not happen. It is necessary that, when needed, the water from one basis can be transferred to another. What, specifically, is envisaged?

First of all, helping the Dnepr, from which at present the intensive collection of water is under way. In order to improve the Dnepr water basin, it has been decided to utilize the reserves of the Danube. Construction has begun on a Danube-Dnepr canal, 250 km in length. The first section, as far as the Dnestr, has already been dug. Agricultural areas of Moldavia and the southern Ukraine are now irrigated by the waters of the Danube. The whole canal will be ready in a few years.

As is known, the Dnepr is connected to the Don. What is the fate of the latter? Construction of a new Volga-Don canal, 65 km long, is already underway. This canal will annually supply over 5 billion cubic meters of Volga water to many regions of the north Caucasus and Kalmykiya.

What of the Volga itself? Its balance is already quite precarious and is in need of assistance. This assistance will come from the basins of the Pechora, the Onega, the Severnaya Dvina, and the lakes of the European north. Plans have been completed for canals that will carry water to the Rybinsk Reservoir. Construction of these will commence next year.

The most grandiose construction project of this complex is the Ob-Central Asia canal. Here it is a question of the transfer of part of our Siberian water resources into hot Asia, where, as is known, water means life and prosperity. Starting just below the point where the Irtysh meets the Ob, the canal will come out on the Amu-Darya. It will be 2,250 km long, and up to 200 meters wide. A new man-made river will appear. A colossal task lies ahead. It is calculated that the installation should become operational at the end of this century.

Scientists have come to the firm conclusion that such a redistribution of water resources will not harm the ecological balance.

EARLY JULY WEATHER, CROP STATUS REVIEWED

PM161310 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by Agrometeorologist N. Ignatova under the rubric "USSR Hydrometeorology Center Reports": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] In most regions of the European part of the USSR cool and mostly rainy weather persisted over the first 10 days of July. A large part of the 10-day period was warm only in the North Caucasus and Volga Regions, and hot only in the Urals Region. On certain days there the maximum air temperature reached 35, and in places, 40 degrees. The most significant rain (from 36 to 70 mm, and in places up to 105 mm) fell in Moldavia and in most of the Ukraine and the Central Chernozem Region.

Despite the prolonged cool weather, the development of almost all agricultural crops is still 5-15 days ahead of average. Waxy ripeness of winter crop grain was observed in most of Moldavia, in the Ukraine (except for western oblasts), in the Central Chernozem Region, and in the Volga Region (south of Ulyanovsk).

The heading of panicles has begun, and in places corn cobs have even started to flower in Krasnodar Kray, in the south of Rostov Oblast, in the west of Stavropol Kray, and in the southeastern and certain central oblasts of the Ukraine. Leaf formation is continuing in other regions. Buckwheat has flowered everywhere and the heading of panicles has been noted on millet. Sunflowers have formed flower clusters and flowered in the industrial cultivation zone. Early-sown flax has reached the green seed ripeness stage in the Ukraine, in the adjacent regions of Belorussia, and in Gorkiy, Ivanovo, and Kostroma Oblasts.

Conditions were favorable in most potato-growing regions for tuber formation and growth. Potatoes flowered everywhere (except in northern regions). Harvesting of the second cut of grasses is underway in Moldavia, in the Ukraine, and in the North Caucasus, and alfalfa has started growing after the second cut.

It was not warm enough for heat-loving vegetables (cucumbers, tomatoes, peppers, and eggplants) to ripen, so vegetable-ripening is proceeding slowly. Cucumbers are ready for picking in Southern and Southwestern Ukraine, in the North Caucasus, in the Transcaucasus and in the Lower Volga. Tomatoes were at the green and, in places, the blanched [blanzhevaya] ripeness stage.

The very warm, and in places hot, weather in most farming regions of Siberia and Kazakhstan accelerated the development of early spring crops. They have formed ears and flowered almost everywhere; stem growth has continued only on late-sown plants. Spring wheat was at the milky ripeness stage and early sowings were at the waxy ripeness stage in Uralsk Oblast, the west of Aktyubinsk Oblast, and the south of Semipalatinsk Oblast.

REPUBLICS' FEED PROCUREMENT PROGRESS ASSESSED

PM161340 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 Jul 84 p 1

[Animal Specialist M. Glinka agricultural review: "Fresh Silage"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 9 July sown and perennial grasses had been reaped on 40 million hectares, including 30.5 million hectares for hay and haylage. Some 23.3 million metric tons of hay and 35 million metric tons of haylage have been procured, and 2.7 million metric tons of artificially dehydrated feed have been produced. Feed procurement is continuing.

It is no accident that front-ranking farms increase hay stocks year in and year out. Here is how hay procurement is proceeding in the union republics (expressed as a percentage of the target):

	Grasses Reaped	Haylage Procured
RSFSR	42	34
Ukrainian SSR	86	62
Belorussian SSR	96	107
Uzbek SSR	38	77
Kazakh SSR	41	47
Georgian SSR	22	74
Azerbaijan SSR	75	95
Lithuanian SSR	118	126
Moldavian SSR	93	91
Latvian SSR	72	86
Kirghiz SSR	50	80
Tajik SSR	85	106
Armenian SSR	29	50
Turkmen SSR	52	86
Estonian SSR	79	82

In the RSFSR the machine operators of Rostov Oblast are closest to completing the first cut (94 percent of sown and natural grasses have been harvested). Some two-thirds and more of the grasses have been given the first cut in farms in Krasnodar Kray and Moscow, Tula, Volgograd, and Kaliningrad Oblasts. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the Komi, Kabardino-Balkar, Buryat, and Yakutsk Autonomous Republics and in Novgorod, Smolensk, Kirov, Kursk, Astrakhan, Perm, and Tomsk Oblasts are in last place in their regions according to this indicator. The Karelian ASSR, Novgorod and Kaluga Oblasts, the Mari Assr, Kursk and Astrakhan Oblasts, Krasnodar Kray (127 percent of plan), the Udmurt ASSR, and Altay and Khabarovsk Krays are ahead in terms of haylage laying-in rates. Most farms in the East Siberia region have not begun laying in haylage.

There was a time when, in the pursuit of large quantities of haylage, laying-in was started even where there were neither the capital storehouses nor the necessary range of machines for doing it. Yet this feed requires the strictest observance of techniques, the main conditions of which are well-dried grasses, their thorough crushing and packing, rapid filling of the storehouses in 2-4 days, and reliable sealing of the storehouses. This situation is currently being rectified: The amount of haylage in the first and second classes has grown from 43 to 58 percent during the current 5-year plan. Yet the rules for laying in haylage are often broken on farms. The most widespread mistake is piling insufficiently dried and sometimes quite wet grasses in trenches. Thus, last year farms in Armenia and in Tambov, Irkutsk, Khmel'nitskiy, and Dzhambul Oblasts laid in for "haylage" a mass containing up to 69 percent moisture. It is hardly surprising that instead of haylage they obtained bad silage with a nutritional value of just 0.12-0.22 feed units.

The highest quality haylage is obtained in towers. Moreover, labor expenditure in towers is 1.4-1.5 times lower than that involved in laying in feed in trenches. It is the use of storage towers in large groups which produces the greatest effect. Violations of techniques and low quality haylage are most often encountered in farms where only one tower has been built. The laying in of feed in storage towers has been well organized in Belorussia, where this year the slogan "Do Not Leave One Tower Empty!" has been used, yet on Lithuanian farms, where the plan for laying in haylage has already been overfulfilled, half of the towers were empty by the beginning of July.

SOCIAL VIEWPOINT IN FOOD PROGRAM BOOK PRAISED

PM161253 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 Jul 84 p 11

[A. Korneyev review under the "Bookshelf" rubric: "'The Real Basis of the Economy'..."]

[Text] Bread is paramount. In this book (footnote) (K.M. Bogolyubov: "Following the Right Course" (Vernym Kursom) second edition, revised and enlarged, Political Literature Publishing House, Moscow, 1984) these familiar, everyday words acquire an even loftier meaning when you evaluate them on a statewide level. And not simply bread as a food-stuff. On a different level of perception there is a different social viewpoint: The complete well-being of members of society as required by the basic economic law of socialism is inconceivable without sufficient food.

K.M. Bogolyubov's book presents this social level very clearly and graphically. From its opening pages the reader takes part in a serious analytical discussion about the problems of the country's agriculture and the party's agrarian policy. Even during Lenin's cooperative plan and the collectivization of peasant farms during the Soviet 5-year plans, one discerns the integrity and consistency of the author's scheme and is drawn to the in-depth and committed investigative approach to the evaluation of social processes and phenomena linked with the development of agricultural production.

The book's scientific and journalistic nature helps the reader find his way with equal confidence through complex theoretical questions and historical events while retaining the scale of vision offered by the author, but in my view it is far more important that K.M. Bogolyubov succeeds with logical accuracy and historical justification in relating the discussion to present-day problems and in showing the natural development of the principles of socialist production-sharing set out by V.I. Lenin.

In the first edition of the book the author stopped just before he got to the USSR Food Program, so to speak. Now, in a long separate chapter he analyzes its main areas in detail and describes the party's organizational and political work since the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum.

What is the essence of the adopted document? A belated question one may think if a purely pragmatic answer is anticipated. The current plan and the next, the 12th 5-year Plan are faced with an extraordinary task: to organize a stable supply of all kinds of food for the population in a short period, and to tangibly improve the nutritional balance. But there are still at least two significant features to which K.M. Bogolyubov draws attention.

First, as the Party Central Committee May Plenum stressed, the Food Program should be viewed not only as an economic but also as a topical sociopolitical task. Second, it is necessary to resolve the problem of providing the population with food according to scientifically validated norms.

When we say that the Food Program marks a new stage in the party's present-day agrarian policy, the author remarks, this applies primarily to the program's scientific, validated, and balanced nature. The program reflects the law-governed processes of mature socialism and stems entirely from the basic economic law of our system, which envisages guaranteeing the complete well-being and free, all-around development of members of society by the uninterrupted growth and improvement of social production.

It is worth citing V.I. Lenin's words as quoted in the book: "No socialist country can exist as a state of worker and peasant power unless it is able, by the joint efforts of workers and peasants, to accumulate sufficient food stocks to guarantee the workers' subsistence.... The real basis of the economy is the food stock."

I do not think it is necessary to explain in detail why these words of Lenin's are topical today. Both then and now they demonstrate the unfailing attention of the party and the state to agrarian problems.

The content and form of the campaign for sufficient food may change, but the main goals and tasks remain, with man and his interests always at the center.

The human factor is present in the Food Program in all matters. This is perfectly natural; nevertheless, the book makes you think about what I would call the "degrees" of attention paid to man. Do we, in our analysis, always show so well the "movements of the soul," do we explore the psychology of an action, people's moral choice, and their political development within the process of social transformations? I believe that we are still blind here; we lack the words.

It is no coincidence, of course, that K.M. Bogolyubov recalls Sholokhov's "Virgin Soil Upturned" with its character Semen Davydov, one of the 25,000 volunteers [who answered the Communist Party's appeal to open up the virgin lands]. A talented artist, he is more than just an aid to the study of life. It is a pity that there are few heroes in modern literature who so clearly and metaphorically express tangible social phenomena and who reveal a new Davydov to us. If only there were more!

This is not the digression from the book's theme that it may seem. It is impossible to try to understand the realities of the countryside on a scientific and journalistic level without considering the human factor. Bread is paramount. And as for man? This applies to him even more.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER SHKADOV ATTENDS CEREMONY

PM161543 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jul 84 Second Edition p 1

[Report by Reserve Colonel F. Semyanovskiy "Best Wishes for the Future"]

[Text] In a ceremonial atmosphere on the capital's Red Square yesterday, young officers taking part in the 107th graduation ceremony of the Moscow Higher Combined Arms Command School named for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet were presented with diplomas and badges.

A command rang out, and the school's commander, Major General Yu. Sergeyev reported to M. Yasnov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The USSR defense minister's order on the award to new officer graduates was read out. The diplomas and badges were presented to the young officers by M. Yasnov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Army General I. Shkadov, USSR deputy minister of defense; Colonel General M. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces' Political Directorate; Army General P. Lushev, commander of the Moscow Military District; Army General P. Lashchenko; D. Okhromiy, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and others.

At the meeting devoted to the graduation ceremony, representatives of the capital's party and Komsomol organizations warmly congratulated the lieutenant on having completed their studies and wished them success in their service as officers. The young officers laid flowers at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

BOOK ON DEVELOPMENT OF AIRCRAFT REVIEWED

PM151833 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 5 July in its Second Edition publishes on page 2, under the headline "Aircraft of the Present and the Future," a 650-word article by Doctor of Technical Sciences Prof Major General of Aviation V. Pavlenko, reviewing a book by A.N. Ponomarev entitled "Aircraft of the Present and the Future" [Aviatsiya Nastoyashchego i Budushchego] (Military Literature Publishing House, 1984).

The book traces the development of military aviation, examining the materials and technology used to create the sophisticated aircraft of today and design trends for the future, particularly the increasing amount of automation and the increasing importance of environmental factors such as fuel consumption.